Charlevoix County Herald.

VOLUME 35 — EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1931. — NUMBER 25

Visitors' Day At Jordan Valley Co-op. Creamery

AT EAST JORDAN, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 20.

All farmers are cordially invited and urged to visit the new Jordan Valley Co-operative Creamery at East Jordan on Saturday afternoon, June 20th, at 2:00 o'clock. You will not only have the opportunity of personally seeing the equipment and hearing all the facts in connection with its activities but will also visit the Quality Cream Truck which carries considerable exhibit material and machinery necessary in the production of high quality cream.

Professor G. M. Trout will be with the Truck and will be the main speaker of the afternoon. He is in charge of Butter Judging and Butter manufacturing at the Michigan State College.

And don't forget—free samples of butter made by the new Creamery will be given to each one attending, so that you can sample the high quality product being made. Crackers will also be furnished. The Creamery has been in operation one week and a very fine volume of cream has come in. All the new machinery and other equipment has worked perfectly and everything has been running smoothly. At the present time truck routes have been established in all sections out of East Jordan, Charlevoix, Atwood and Elk Rapids, and by the end of this week will cover practically all sections of the County.

Mark down the date of Saturday, June 20th on your calendar and accept the kind invitation of the Creamery officials to be their guests.

MURDER TOTALS ARE INCREASING IN U. S.

Shows Appalling Breakdown in Respect for Law.

New York.—Criminal violence in the United States is still on the increase. Figures gathered by William L. Chenery, editor of Collier's Weekly, show that the total number of homicides has gone up more than 33 per cent in 16 years.

In 1912 the death rate due to homicide was 6.6 in every 100,000 of population. In 1928 the rate was 8.8, or exactly a third higher.

"Criminal violence causes far more deaths today than fifteen years ago," says Mr. Chenery. "The increase is an evidence of an appalling breakdown in respect for the law.

Laws More Drastic.

"During these same 15 years, laws in this country generally have been made more drastic. The so-called Baumes laws of New York are typical. Penalties have been added to penalties. If furious severity had power to prevent crime we should have become a law-abiding people.

"The truth is that severe penalties seldom deter criminals from violence. The explanation is that juries and judges will not inflict punishment which seems too rigorous. Rather than apply the law they will liberate the prisoner.

"The criminal does not fear uncertain punishment. If there is a chance to escape paying for his crime, the potential criminal will gamble on getting away. In this country the chances favor the criminal."

In thirty-one large American cities 2,419 homicides were reported in 1929. The rate was 10.1, much higher than for the country as a whole.

The increase in the number of homicides in the big cities between 1900 and 1929 was nearly fourfold, while the increase in the rate for each 100,000 of population increased from 5.1 to 10.1, almost double. New York reported 425 violent killings and Chicago 401 in 1929.

Only Nine Pay Penalty.

Yet in 1928, with 401 killings in New York City alone, the entire state of New York convicted only 118 killers and of these only 9 were executed.

The experience of every country which has successfully controlled its criminal problem shows that swiftness and certainty of punishment, rather than severity, actually deter potential criminals from crime.

For many years Great Britain has had a remarkable record in preventing crime. While 425 killings occurred in New York in 1929 and, in Chicago, 401, London had only 10.

The British actually enforce capital punishment. Sentimental pleas for mercy go unheeded. The murderer pays with his life for his crime if he challenges British justice.

Willie: Did her father come between you?

"Oh, no," replied the jilted suitor, "merely behind me."

NEW BEGINNERS SCHOOL BAND HAS 15 MEMBERS

The 1931 new Beginners' School Band is organized with a membership of fifteen. Practice is held in the band room every Monday and Thursday afternoon from 1:30 to 5:30 fast time.

New members who want to join, must do so before July 1st. The regular School Band practices Monday evening at 7:30 fast time, and weekly concerts at 8:00 o'clock fast time on Wednesday evening in the Band Stand on Main Street. The Orchestra meets every Friday afternoon from 4:00 to 6:00 fast time in the Library room of the school.

Following is the list of new members:

Cornets—Buddy Keller, Dale Richner.

Clarinets— Phyllis Bulow, Jean Essenberg, Thelma Hegerberg, Marie Jean Porter, Robert Hayden, George Woerful, Fred Lewis, Pauline Loomis and Agnes Votruba.

Saxaphones—Frank Strehl, Buddy Strehl and Ruth Bulow.

Bass—Gwenevere Gay.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Regular meeting of the common council of the City of East Jordan held at the council rooms, Monday evening, June 15, 1931.

Meeting was called to order by the Mayor. Present: Mayor Watson, and Aldermen Maddock, Dudley, Taylor, Kenny, Parmeter and Williams. Absent—None.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Moved by Alderman Kenny, supported by Alderman Dudley, that the Mayor and Clerk be, and hereby are, authorized to purchase 300 feet of fire hose. Motion carried.

Bills were presented for payment as follows:

A. H. Ashby, cedar posts	$ 6.80
LeRoy Sherman, labor & mdse	46.10
Trav. City Iron Works, water pipe	216.28
Hite Drug Co., mdse & express	6.93
John Whiteford, work at cem.	33.00
Wm. Prause, labor	30.00
Win Nicholls, labor	12.00
Boyd Hipp, labor	18.45
Wm. McPherson, mowing lawns	2.40
Donald Hayes, labor	.60
Ira Bradshaw, labor	19.50
Irvin Murphy, labor	17.10
Clayton Pinney, labor	17.10
Floyd Morgan, labor	12.00
Henry Cook, expense	1.60
Standard Oil Co., gasoline	1.81
Dan Parrott, work at cem.	18.00
Geo. Wright, work at cem.	9.00
J. F. Kenny, fgt and dray	1.79
Mose Hart, team work	13.30
E. J. Iron Works, rep. tractor	1.81
Chas. Strehl, rep. truck	29.21
E. J. Co-op. Ass'n, mdse	4.12
East Jordan Lbr. Co., mdse	22.70
D. E. Goodman, mdse	7.60
E. J. Hose Co., fires	18.00
Gidley & Mac, flags, etc.,	20.50

Moved by Alderman Parmeter, supported by Alderman Maddock, that the bills be allowed and paid. Motion carried by an aye and nay vote as follows:

Ayes—Maddock, Dudley, Taylor, Kenny, Parmeter, Williams and Watson.

Nays—None.

On motion by Alderman Maddock, meeting was adjourned.

OTIS J. SMITH, City Clerk.

Wind-Vane Insect Trap Aids Control Beet Pest

A new wind-vane insect trap devised by entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture is proving useful in determining the source of beet-leaf hopper migrations, the department reports. Once the source of infestation is known, it may be possible to apply direct control measures before the insects migrate to the sugar-beet fields, if the natural breeding area is small.

This new trap consists of a light wooden box housing a series of parallel upright screens, connected by a funnel with a jar containing cyanide. A weather vane attached to the box causes it to rotate so that it always faces the wind. The traps are mounted on high poles.

Insects flying with the prevailing winds are caught by the screens and carried by air currents down a tube, through the funnel, and into the jar of poison. By examining the jar at regular intervals entomologists can tell which winds bring the insects, at what height they are flying, and the extent of the flight.

Congress is an easy thing to put the blame on; that's why it has become a national habit to blame Congress.

It takes a good farmer to know what he is going to get out of the ground, as expressed in dollars and cents.

COUNTY'S SEAL SALE TOTAL IS REPORTED

Charlevoix County residents purchased last December $446.16 worth of tuberculosis Christmas seals, representing a sale of 3.72 seals per capita, complete figures on the 1930 sale compiled by the Michigan Tuberculosis Association show. The 1929 county sale was $478.42.

By means of funds raised in the 1929 and 1930 seal sales, a varied program of anti-tuberculosis and related health activities has been carried on by the Association during the past year. These activities, among others, included free chest clinics, distribution of more than 200,000 posters, leaflets, and other materials in the April "Early Diagnosis Campaign," work for the Northern State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, sending of a monthly health calendar and magazine to all rural and many city teachers, and conduct of a continuous educational program by means of motion pictures, talks, literature, articles in publications, exhibits, and individual correspondence.

One of the Association's chief child health activities in the past year consisted of sponsorship of the "Princess Watassa" health talks in the schools of the State. Two young women have been engaged continuously during the school year just closed in giving these talks, appearing in that time before 97,039 children and 4,221 adults through a total of 1,125 programs.

In the three year period since September, 1928, when the Princess Watassa work was begun, every county in the State has been reached by the program. 2,065 appearances have been made in that period before a total of 274,914 persons. In Charlevoix County 18 programs have been given, reaching 2911 children and 107 adults.

IT'S THE BRAIN THAT COUNTS

The noted surgeon, Dr. Charles Mayo, in addressing a large convention of boys recently, said in part:

"You can get along with a wooden leg, but you can't get along with a wooden head. The physical value of man is not so much. Man as analized in our laboratories is worth about 98 cents. Seven bars of soap, lime enough to whitewash a chicken coop, phosphorus enough to cover the heads of a thousand matches, is not so much, you see.

"It is the brain that counts, but in order that your brain may be kept clear you must keep your body fit and well. That cannot be done if one drinks liquor.

"A man who has to drag around a habit that is a danger and a menace to society, ought to go off to the woods and live alone. We do not tolerate the obvious use of morphine or cocaine or opium and we should not tolerate intoxicating liquor because, I tell you, these things are what break down the command of the individual over his own life and his own destiny.

"Through alcoholic stimulation a man loses his co-ordination. That is why liquor is no advantage to the brain. You hear people tell how they had their wits quickened for the first half hour by liquor but they don't tell you how later their body could not act in co-ordination with the brain.

"You will hear on every side men bewail the loss of their drink, of their personal rights, but the rights of the few who cannot see ahead or have the future of their nation at heart must be regulated to safeguard that great body of future citizens who are now ready to step into the ranks.

"You boys have something ahead of you in the problem of preventing the return of liquor. We have not lived up to our laws, but I repeat, education is what we need to combat this condition. When we have our younger generation completely educated we will not have types who say: 'Why should I not have my rights as a citizen?'

"It is through the boys of today that we hope to see a sound and everlasting prohibition worked out in this country. If there ever was any great man who accomplished anything through the use of alcohol I would like to have the fact pointed out.

"We in the United States of America have tried to give you a field of action free from the barricades which used to be set up by the legalized liquor traffic. Keep yourselves free from all entangling habits. Remember, it's the brain that counts."

NEVER THOUGHT HE WOULD STRIKE A WOMAN

"I never thought I would have to strike a woman," Conrad Nagel told Genevieve Tobin following the making of the "knockout" scene in Universal's "Free Love," to be shown at the Temple Theatre, East Jordan, Sunday and Monday, June 21-22, "and certainly never have to actually knock her off her feet with a blow. This, I can say, was the most dramatic moment of my entire professional career."

The script called for Miss Tobin to nag her husband until he was beside himself and then when his temper was at the bursting point, add injury by slapping him smartly across the face, whereupon he responds with a blow that ends the argument abruptly.

However, after the "knockout" Miss Tobin rose from the floor, rubbing her jaw ruefully, and remarking that she certainly wouldn't care to be Nagel's wife in real life if he ever got as mad as he appeared in that scene of the film play.

"Free Love" is the screen adaptation of Sidney Howard's play, "Half Gods," and the cast includes Monroe Owsley, Zasu Pitts, Ilka Chase and Slim Summerville.

TO DELINQUENT TAX PAYERS

Any delinquent taxes paid to the County Treasurer at Charlevoix before July 1st, will be payable without the customary added fees.

G. E. BOSWELL,
City Treas.

adv. 24-2

The gardens that start in the spring, tra-la, have nothing to do with the crops that are gathered in the summer.

French Pretender and Bride



Prince Henry, count of Paris, only son of the duc de Guise, pretender to the throne of France, and his bride, Princess Isabelle d'Orleans-Braganza. The photograph was taken shortly after their wedding.

VALUE OF THE LEGION TO ALL VETERANS

Many World War veterans do not know of, and therefore, take no advantage of the helpful legislation that has been enacted by our fellow citizens, as they are represented in Congress, in appreciation of war services. Membership in, or contact with, a veteran's local Legion Post, opens the way for him to know about, and to obtain, the necessary help in matters affecting his status as a World War service man.

Nearly every Post of the American Legion performs the following services, but if the Post does not handle such matters, it can easily refer them to the proper Department Service Officer, and, if need be, to the National Rehabilitation Committee in Washington, which has constant access to Veterans' Bureau facilities:

Compensation—The Legion knows, or can readily find out, whether a veteran is eligible for disability compensation, and will aid the veteran in obtaining the necessary proof and affidavits with which to present a claim.

Insurance—The Legion will aid a veteran in renewing, or otherwise dealing with government insurance, often having facilities for furnishing physical examinations, and knowing where such applications should go. Sometimes the beneficiary is an estate, and the Legion can help execute the proper form, and obtain a certified copy of death certificate, or letters of administration (and bond) as may be required by the Veterans' Bureau.

Medical Treatment—All veterans of the World War, not dishonorably discharged, with disabilities caused by service, are entitled to treatment. Often a Legion Post will help obtain necessary affidavits to prove a veteran's disabilities were caused by service, but which had never been made a record. In such cases the affidavit of the man's officers, or comrades will help. Service connected disabilities may receive treatment by designated physicians in one's own neighborhood, under certain conditions. Veterans who cannot prove that their disabilities were caused by service, but who need government hospitalization, are entitled to such care, providing facilities are available. The Legion has caused to be passed a hospital construction bill authorizing $20,887,000 worth of new beds to care for such cases, and any Post is always willing to aid in such cases.

Reimbursements—The Legion can help a veteran obtain reimbursement of financial loss while undergoing physical examination or observation, under certain conditions.

Guardianships—In some instances where the sum payable is small and family conditions are acceptable, arrangements can be made, through Legion aid, if that is needed, for payment of compensation to a custodian of the minor, thereby saving expense of guardianship.

Preparation of Evidence—The Legion Post is invaluable in helping a veteran prepare necessary supporting evidence for his claim. It should be borne in mind that the person or persons who must pass on the evidence will not have the opportunity to see and hear the witness. The affidavits must be complete in every possible detail. The Legion service officer is familiar with such work, and it helps advance a case to have such affidavits in proper shape.

Adjusted Compensation—The application for loans on adjusted service certificates is a complicated procedure. If the veteran is not in close touch with a Veterans' Bureau office, the next best thing, or perhaps the best, anyway, to advance a quick loan, is to seek the assistance of the Legion Post in making out the papers. When a certificate is lost, or mutilated, the Legion will help in notifying the Veterans' Bureau, which should be done immediately.

National Soldiers' Homes—The Legion will explain how one must proceed to gain admittance.

Burial In National Cemeteries—The Legion will help the relatives of any honorably discharged veteran to this burial if it is desired.

Lost or Destroyed Discharge Certificates—The Legion will help a veteran make application for a certificate in lieu of a lost or destroyed certificate. If the veteran has a "blue" medical discharge, the regulation honorable one can be obtained in it's place.

Headstones—The Legion can help procure a suitable headstone free of charge from the government for the grave of any honorably discharged, deceased veteran.

Victory Medals—If the veteran has not obtained one, the Legion can aid him in procuring it.

Missing Men—The Legion will assist, through National Headquarters, in finding missing veterans.

There are many other services a Legion Post can perform in the spirit of comradeship, often in strange places. Recently a Canadian veteran was killed in an airplane accident in a Southern State. The Legion Post there arranged for the body to be sent back to Canada. A Legionnaire is assured of a welcome in any Post throughout the world. There are more than 10,000 Posts in existence.

Canning Clubs Being Organized

NINE CLUBS WITH 75 GIRLS JOIN PROJECT.

Again Charlevoix County shows an increased membership in the Boys' and Girls' Club program. By the end of this week, unless something unforeseen happens ten canning clubs will be in operation, which is two more than we had last year.

Last Thursday and Friday, June 11th and 12th, Miss Sylva Wixson, Ass't State Club Leader from the Michigan State College, met with the different clubs in the County and outlined the requirements of the clubs and made many suggestions useful in carrying out the Canning Club program. It is indeed gratifying to see the great interest and enthusiasm displayed by such a large number of rural boys and girls. Every year has seen an increase in membership and high quality work being done.

The following communities will have clubs this year: Norwood, five members; Peninsula, 8; Barnard 6; Marion Center, 7; Ironton, 12; Deer Lake, 5; East Jordan, 12 or more; Murray, 9; Boyne Falls, 8, and Phelps 6 or more members.

During the year the girls will can from 30 to 50 quarts of fruits and vegetables, and many in the second, third and fourth year projects will can in addition to that, jellies, jams, marmalade, vegetable mixtures and meats. Sometime during the year all the girls will bring in their canned goods for a summer exhibit. Records will be carefully kept on all costs, and a story will also be written at the end of the club season.

B. C. MELLENCAMP,
County Agr'l Agent

Old Fertilizers Coming Into Use

Many Less Common Elements Considered Non-essential Find Favor.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)—WNU Service.

Although fertilizers have generally been considered complete with only the principal plant food elements, nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash, the United States Department of Agriculture has found that many of the less common elements heretofore considered nonessential or present in the soil in sufficient quantities may deserve a place in the fertilizer bag.

Deficient in Elements.

In large areas in the United States some of the soils are deficient in manganese, sulphur, iron magnesium, and chlorine. Experiments in the greenhouses have shown beneficial plant-growth responses to applications of copper, boron, iodine, zinc, arsenic, barium, nickel, and other less common elements.

The everglades and east coast regions of Florida, where trucking is the chief form of agriculture, have been found deficient in manganese and have been made highly productive by application of about 50 pounds of manganese sulphate an acre. Within the last two years this new fertilizer has come into general use. It has been credited in some cases, with improving the yield of tomatoes by 175 to 450 crates an acre, the yield of beans by 3¼ tons an acre, the yield of cabbage by 42,107 pounds an acre, and the yield of potatoes by 180 bushels an acre. It has trebled, and quadrupled the size of carrots and beets and doubled the size of cauliflower.

Chlorine Helps.

On light sandy soils in some tobacco-growing regions an application of 20 to 30 pounds of chlorine per acre, in the form of muriate of potash, improves the yield, quality, and drought resistance of the crop.

A large proportion of the light sandy tobacco soils are deficient in magnesium and at least 10 to 20 pounds per acre of this element must be included in the fertilizer if a normal crop is to be obtained. Magnesium deficiency produces characteristic symptoms in the plant and the condition is popularly known as sand drown.

People are still trying to beat the locomotives to the crossing, but there will be fewer to repeat it next year.

Well, as far as we can see, despite the optimistic speeches, the present period of depression is with us yet.

FOUND A MOTHER FOR HIS BROOD

By FANNIE HURST

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(WNU Service.)

STANLEY WICKERSHAM was one of those widowers, youngish, well-to-do, well set up, over whom mothers with marriageable daughters, and the daughters themselves sighed, in spite of the fact that Wickersham was the father of four children (one of them already beginning in his father's business), the others scarcely more than tots.

After the death of his wife, Wickersham broke up the beautiful home they had occupied during the period of a happy marriage, and moved with his orphaned family to a large and comfortable suite in a family hotel, where he installed two governesses and a maid to look after the two little boys, aged seven and eight, and a baby still crawling.

About once or twice a week, as a treat to his children, Wickersham dined with his family down in the public dining room. The youngsters loved this, never seeming to tire of the sense of novelty afforded them by the bright lights, music and gayety of the hotel restaurant. The eldest boy, Jonathan, also took part in these occasions. He was a sleek young fellow, well set up, vigorous, just out of college. The two men, father and son, were a presentable pair.

Sympathetic dowagers and marriageable daughters and widows, too, looked with tender eyes upon the picture of this little family. The gray-haired, handsome and rather tired-faced father, his good looking twenty-year-old son, the three lovely children and the governesses. A prosperous type of family, bereft of the grace of a woman at its head. There was something ineffably pathetic about the little boys and the prattling baby, to say nothing of the eldest boy and the handsome widower.

Wickersham was a meticulous parent, that is, he never lost sight of the fact that his children, each and every one of them, were entities unto themselves, and as such, deserved his personal consideration. He was never too tired, too harried, too harassed with his large business interests, to listen as specifically and as interestedly to the tribulations of his little girl, for insfance, as he was to lend serious attention to an important business complication. The affairs of his adult son he heeded with a careful consideration that was not so much father and child, as man to man. The young Jonathan did not hesitate to confide to his father his affairs of the heart, of the soul, of the mind, and of the spirit. Wickersham the elder had succeeded in establishing between himself and his boy an ideal camaraderie.

It was this characteristic of the little family which used to excite the interest and admiration of the occupants of the family-hotel on those occasions when the Wickershams dined in a group in the public dining room; the little boys seeming quaintly precocious, conversing so seriously with their father, who in turn listened, replied, debated and discussed. Jonathan Wickersham had a way of talking to his father, as if he were some one with whom he was on amiable and rather reserved terms. There was absolutely no family bickering; no undue intimacies; no sharp reproofs.

Except for the fundamental fact that it was a family without a wife and a mother at its head, here was an ideal brood.

It seemed strange, as the years moved on, that a man of Wickersham's social and financial importance had not remarried. The dowagers wagged among themselves over this fact and the marriageable daughters and the marriageable widows yearned. It was along about the time that the baby was four years old, that a Miss Felice Daly and her mother moved to the hotel, and as fortune would have it, occupied a small table adjoining that occupied by the Wickershams.

An acquaintance was struck up in much the fashion that hotel acquaintances occur, and it came about gradually that young Wickersham and the brunette and quite demurely lovely Felice, began a friendship.

There was nothing unusual in that, however. Young Jonathan was at that period of his life when his heart responded more quickly than his mind. His fickleness was a standing joke between him and his father. Girls had come into his young life and girls had gone out of it again. More than once he had poured forth what seemed to him the pangs of a love affair which was to be the final and outstanding one in his life, and more than once had confessed to his father that the flame had flickered and died.

With Felice it was different only to this extent. She was a girl of unusual sensitiveness, combined with a quiet beauty also that made her seem a creature under glass, as it were. She was the sort of girl who had been educated in a French convent and had lived abroad with her mother for the greater part of her life. The American "flapper" was a new and astonishing creature to her. She had none of her technique, none of her characteristics. As Jonathan confided to his father, there was something of a lily about Felice, so aloof she was, so calm, so white, so patient. The Wickersham children adored her, clamored for her to join them at table and at their games.

No, Felice was not quite the run-of-the-mill type of girl so far as Jonathan was concerned. She puzzled him, she quieted him, she was, as he put it to Wickersham, a sedative. It was this quality in the girl that seemed to fascinate the boy most. The same age as Jonathan, she had nevertheless, an adult manner with him. She set his youthful enthusiasms beat up around her like a plunging surf; she listened quietly and just as quietly, advised. There was nothing reckless, impulsive, or of the juvenile about Felice. Whether he was in love with her or not, certainly she had inspired in Jonathan something of awe.

For the first time the boy was a bit hesitant in confiding in his father; not so much because he feared lack of sympathy; on the contrary, Felice was probably closer to his father's ideal for him than any girl Jonathan had yet known. But the difficulty was that Jonathan was too confused to gather his thoughts. For a little while, it had seemed to him that here, at last, was the "grand passion." Felice was the sort of girl to shed a quiet and pearly kind of radiance over the lives of those about her. Her beautiful old mother, who wore precious lace and cameos, was part of the rare tranquility and breeding that was Felice's background.

The trouble with Jonathan was, that as he came to see more and more of Felice, he found himself admiring her more than he loved her.

It was finally Wickersham who approached his son about the matter of Felice, as the two young people came more and more to go about together.

"Jonathan, where do you stand with Felice?"

"Hang it, father, I wish I knew."

"It's about time you did, son. You can't string along with a girl like Felice, as you have with the others."

"I understand that, father. You're right. This much I know: I admire her more than any girl I have even known."

"You love her?"

"If I knew, I wouldn't be dangling along this way."

"It's up to you to find out pretty soon."

"You're right, father."

The weeks marched on. It was Wickersham who again approached his son.

"I don't want to seem to barge in, son, but I won't have things go on with Felice in this way."

"You mean it's up to me to decide?"

"Exactly."

"You're right. My uncertainty has decided me. You can't love a girl the way I feel I have to love a girl in order to marry her, and dilly-daily this way. You can count it being off with Felice, father."

There continued to be something troubled about Wickersham. That same night he approached Felice.

"Where do you stand with my son, Felice?" he asked her outright.

"I feel toward him," she said, looking Wickersham squarely in the eye, "as a mother."

"Will you be mother to him, Felice?" he said, meeting her squarely in the eye.

There is a fair, lily-like personality at the head of the Wickersham family now.

Predicts Big Changes in Weather Forecasting

Evidence which challenges the basic theory of meteorology, on which the art of forecasting is based, is presented by Secretary C. G. Abbot of the Smithsonian Institution.

Meteorologists have hitherto believed that weather (which is defined as the departures from regularity in climate) depends principally on the irregularities of the earth's surface, and, like rough water in a stream over a rocky bed, is essentially unpredictable for any considerable time in advance.

Doctor Abbot presents evidence to show "that weather, on the contrary, is caused chiefly by the frequent interventions of actual changes of the emission of radiation within the sun itself." These changes in solar radiation are periodic and promise to be predicted long in advance.

Weather appears to respond directly to them, although there are modifications due to local conditions. The net conclusion is that long range weather forecasting is possible and even probable.

The evidence from which Doctor Abbot draws these momentous conclusions consists of the daily measurements of solar radiation made by the observatory of the Smithsonian Institution at Montezuma, Chile, from 1924 to the present.

From this great number of observations Doctor Abbot has selected 111 instances in which the solar constant showed a continuous rise for five consecutive days, and 100 instances in which the solar constant showed a continuous fall for five consecutive days. He then plotted the mean temperature and barometric pressure at Washington, D. C., for the periods associated with these rises and falls of the solar constant.

In every instance the curves of temperature and barometic pressure corresponding respectively to rising and to falling solar radiation showed a marked opposition to each other. That is, when the sun's radiation increased, the temperature and barometric pressure at Washington pursued an opposite course to that which they followed after falling radiation.

WHITE IS BEING PLAYED UP WITH INCREASING ENTHUSIASM

WHITE, the pet theme for spring and summer of 1931, is being played up with increasing enthusiasm. The vogue for white has particularly reacted to the glory of the little jacket. There is nothing more decidedly up-to-the-moment in the way of a summer outfit for daytime wear, than the dark skirt or one-piece frock which is topped with a jacket of either white satin, white crepe or white velvet.

For these stunning jackets, the pure snowy white known as St. Moritz white is preferred to the creamy tones, and we see it in street, sports and afternoon costumes and it is particularly featured for formal evening costumes.



AN ADORABLE VELVET FANTASY

Very lovely are the white evening ensembles which are in the majority at most smart gatherings. The model pictured tops a stately molded-to-the figure white satin gown of intricate seaming (a type very fashionable this season) with a striking wrap of white Lyons velvet. The three-quarter sleeves are cut in one with the fronts of the jackets. The softly rolled collar and the one-button closing are features which give distinction to this adorable velvet fantasy.

It is interesting to note that the newest printed silks likewise reflect the importance of white. Frequently the entire design is silhouetted in white against a single-color background. Phosphorescent florals is a widely diversified it includes types ranging from the thinnest hair braids and bodies, the finest milans and leghorns and the very sleek exotics to straws which pride themselves on being handsome "in the rough."

The unusual registers even to a greater degree in the novel knitted effects and diverse fabrics which go to make up this season's smartest hats. Hats of knitted visca, of knitted wool and knitted synthetic yarns are the rage. Choice trends to the little "rag of a hat" which is nothing in the hand but upon the head it tells a story of millinery art.

However, all is not slimpsy and supple that is knitted for some of the latest models from Paris pride themselves in having brims which are stiffened and wired into permanent shapeliness. Just such is the brimmed shape shown in the lower left corner of the accompanying picture. It features the very new crochet hat with a brim and feather in one of its smartest phases.

Another type which smart Parisiennes are wearing is the hat which has a straw brim with a knit stockinette crown. Looks impossible for the crown sinks to oblivion in the hand, but worn, the way that crown conforms to the curves of the head and looks stylish is marvelous. The hat pictured to the right at the top in the illustration is one of the exceedingly chic models whose soft knitted crown is brimmed with stiff straw.



KNITTED AND CROCHET EFFECTS

Midsummer hats are being made of all sorts of dress fabrics: Sheer cottons, especially organdie, embroidered and eyeleted batiste and linens, printed fabrics, plaids and stripes, taffetas and crepes. Caps made of georgette similar to the one in white which is centered in this group are recent arrivals coming via Paris. Their simplicity is their fascination. The wide soft band is made of millinery folds braided together as the sketch shows.

Allover embroidery is the material for the brimmed hat shown first in the group. The material is eyeleted as openwork effects are highlighted throughout the mode. The brim is starched and wired at the edge. The concluding sketch shows one of the very smart starched linen models which is machine stitched in fancy design.

CHERIE NICHOLAS.

(©, 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

name given to a type of print in which the petals are outlined with such a clear white they seem to take on a phosphorescent glow.

In buying material for yet another midsummer gown be guided with the fact that prints with lots of white in them are the latest call of the mode. To stress the importance of white wear a jacket of white velvet, for the little wrap of this sort is not restricted to evening wear but made simply is very smart during the daytime hours.

Which reminds us, a sports frock of white flat crepe topped with a tailored white velvet coat interprets chic at its best. For that matter the velvet jacket in any color makes its appearance most any hour of the day, a favorite ensemble being the white dress worn with a red coatee for there is nothing smarter in the color range this season than red with white.

As to Millinery.

So far as fashionable millinery is concerned, when it comes to the media employed the program is that

CHOCOLATE SUNDAES FOR HOME DESSERT



Chocolate Sundae Made at Home.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)—WNU Service.

Chocolate sundae is one of the most popular of all soda fountain dishes. There is no reason why anyone who cares to go to the trouble of making ice cream once in a while should not frequently enjoy this excellent combination of chocolate sauce and ice cream right at home. Either vanilla or chocolate ice cream may be used, but vanilla seems to be generally liked.

Almost everyone has a favorite recipe for vanilla ice cream, but in case yours is not at hand, here are two different ones from the bureau of home economics, United States Department of Agriculture. The first is for french vanilla ice cream, made with double cream and egg white and frozen without stirring in a mechanical refrigerator or by packing in the usual way in ice and salt. The plain mousse is very rich, especially when chocolate sauce is added to it. Small portions will be sufficient. Be sure to keep the chocolate sauce hot in the double boiler when this dessert is served. Sponge cake, sunshine cake, lady fingers or angel food would be a good choice to accompany the chocolate sundae, rather than a layer cake with icing.

French Vanilla Ice Cream.

1 quart milk	¾ cup sugar
½ pint double cream	¼ tsp. salt
4 eggs	1½ tsp. vanilla

Heat the milk, sugar, and salt in a double boiler. Beat the eggs slightly and mix in some of the hot milk. Pour back into the double boiler and stir constantly until the custard coats the spoon. Cool, add the cream and vanilla, mix well, and freeze. For the freezing mixture use one part of salt to six parts of ice and turn the crank slowly during freezing. Remove the dasher, pack with more ice and salt and let the cream stand an hour or more to ripen.

Plain Vanilla Mousse.

1 cup double cream	6 tbs. sugar
1 cup rich milk or thin cream	2 egg whites
	⅛ tsp. salt
1 tsp. gelatin	½ tsp. vanilla

Soak the gelatin until soft in a little of the milk or thin cream. Heat the remainder and pour over the gelatin. Add the sugar and stir until dissolved. Put the mixture aside to chill. Whip the double cream. When the mixture containing the gelatin has thickened slightly, beat it to incorporate air. Add the vanilla, and fold in the whipped cream and the well-beaten egg whites. The egg whites reduce richness, increase volume and improve texture. These proportions will make over four cupfuls before freezing, or, if the egg whites are not used, about three cupfuls.

Chocolate Sauce.

2 squares unsweetened chocolate	½ cup milk
	1 tbs. butter
1 cup granulated sugar	⅛ tsp. salt
	½ tsp. vanilla

Melt the chocolate in a double boiler, add the sugar, milk, butter and salt, and cook for ten minutes or until fairly thick. Add the vanilla, beat well, and serve hot over ice cream.

FRESH CHERRIES MOST DELICIOUS

Tart Red Fruit Make Tasty Pies and Puddings.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)—WNU Service.

The cherry season is relatively short, and while it lasts it is a good plan to treat the family to fresh cherries as often as possible. The tart red cherries make excellent pies and puddings. There are several little "tricks of the trade" in making any pie from juicy fruits, in order to keep the undercrust from being soggy and the juice from running out. The bureau of home economics of the United States Department of Agriculture explains what they are:

Fresh Cerrry Pie.

4 cups tart juicy pitted cherries	2 tbs. butter
	⅛ tsp. salt
2 tbs. cornstarch	Pastry
1 cup sugar	

Simmer the cherries for five minutes and drain. When the juice has cooled, mix the cornstarch with it, cook until thickened, and add the cherries, sugar, butter and salt, and mix well.

Line a deep pie tin with pastry and bake until the crust is a golden brown. Pour in the hot fruit mixture, moisten the rim of the crust, and place the uncooked crust over the fruit. Turn the dough over the cooked crust tightly so the juice will not escape during cooking. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375 degrees F. to 400 degrees F.) for 25 to 30 minutes or until golden brown.

SUMMER SUIT FOR THREE-YEAR-OLD

Ensemble Consists of Just Two Thin Garments.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)—WNU Service.

A sun-suit ensemble for a boy consists of just two garments—trousers buttoned to an open-mesh top, and an overblouse. The sun suit itself is worn without undergarments, for play in the sunshine. Then when it is time for the child to go on the street or indoors, the matching blouse is slipped on. This looks better at the meal-table, and there is less danger of cooling off too quickly after the heat of the sun.



Overblouse for Sun Suit.

The ensemble illustrated was designed by the bureau of home economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. All the little things that often make clothes a nuisance to the boy are done away with in this model. The self-help trousers button to a straight net waist cut away around the neck and under the arms as much as possible. The part passing over the shoulders, however, is fairly wide, to prevent cutting into the child's flesh, and fitted comfortably so the garment will not slip. The waist buttons are just the right size and in the right places for very small inexperienced fingers to reach easily.



Underpart of Sun-Suit Ensemble.

The collarless blouse has only three buttons, located on the square tabs, which relieve plainness and serve as something to grasp while buttons are put through the buttonholes. There are two welt pockets of comfortable size, situated well for the child's reach. The armholes, neckline, and front edge are finished by very short buttonhole stitches in a darker color than the suit, then overhanded with a contrasting color.

Heart of the North

By William Byron Mowery

Copyright by William Byron Mowery. (WNU Service.)

THE STORY

Six band aboard the steamer, Midnight Sun, tied to the bank of the Mackenzie, hold up Father Claverly and other passengers, kill Jimmy Montgomery, formerly of the Mounted, and get away with gold dust and furs. Corp. Bill Hardsock reports the crime to Sergt. Alan Baker at the Mounted Police post at Fort Endurance.

CHAPTER II—Continued

—3—

He thought: "I can't blame her for not wanting to live here in the North. Her brother died here; she hasn't any friends; these folks don't understand her. If she wants to live in a city, that's as natural, as much her right, as my wanting to live in this North country. She'd like to have pleasures, clothes, and other things we'll have when I take that Victoria job. Wouldn't any girl want them?"

Bill Hardsock came past the alcove window, hatless, excited. Elizabeth saw him, and realized her talk with Alan was broken. But she did not greatly care. She had given him her ultimatum, she had headed off any antagonism; and what she said about Haskell had galled him as nothing else could have done.

She half-whispered, running her fingers through his hair, "You've been here less than an hour, we've had less than ten minutes together, and now—now something else happens and you'll be gone again." She kissed him quickly and turned away.

As Bill Hardsock stamped into the cabin he burst out: "Oh Lord, Alan, Sammy-hell sure popped down river! The Midnight Sun, bringing up a raft of furs from the Ramparts country, and gold dust, too, a whole wad of it from the Peel and Arctic Red Placers. . . . Down there, mouth of the Big Alooska, when she was taking on wood, half a dozen men bounced her in broad daylight, and robbed her there, right this close to us—"

"Robbed her? Wh-aa-t!"

"That's what they did. They came over the side like as if they were ord'nary trappers; they got a clean drop on the crowd, and had the run of the boat for better'n half an hour!"

Alan leaped to the all-important question. "They didn't escape, Bill? They didn't get by with a trick like that?"

Scarcely hearing him, Bill kept pouring out his news. "They took more'n three hundred pounds of dust, and sorted out half a dozen packs of the best and lightest furs. Alan, they shot and killed Jimmy Montgomery! He was the only one that drawed a gun against 'em, and a rifle bullet got him cold."

Alan's face went pale. The news of the robbery had been dazing enough to him; but now, this crashing shock of Jimmy's death . . His lips fashioned silently, "They killed Jimmy. . . . A rifle bullet. . . . He was the only one who drew a gun—" But he could not speak; he could only stare at Bill.

"And if Father Claverly hadn't stepped in and helped stop a rush, Alan, they'd have shot up the whole deck. They slung the dust and furs into their canoes, and . . . Did they get away? What brought me busting up the river? I hope they did—clean, slicker'n a whistle!"

In the pause then, Alan fought to shake off his daze. He had to make the plans, fling out a patrol, get into action. It was all in his hands—the pursuit, the capture, the whole heavy responsibility.

He demanded: "Who were they? Trappers, did you say?"

"Un't know who, Alan. But strangers. Five whites and one 'breed."

"Strangers? Can't be! Not in this country."

"But that's what they were. Nobody on the boat had ever seen a single one of 'em."

Alan did not believe this, but for the moment he passed it up.

"Which way did they go? Have motors on their canoes?"

"No. Paddle craft. They whipped up the Big Alooska."

For a little space Alan stood thinking. Why had those bandits staged their robbery there at the mouth of the Alooska, instead of farther down north, at some lonely reach along the Mackenzie? In an instant he saw the answer to that question. They had chosen with an eye to a quick escape, an escape to the best-hiding place in all Mackenzie territory.

As he imagined them whipping up the Big Alooska, whipping up that lonely spruce-buried river past MacMillan's trading post, his thoughts leaped to Joyce, and a fear came into his eyes.

Echoing this very fear, Bill said: "They'll have to pass MacMillan's place, Alan. Ten chances to one, Dave's gone out somewheres after spring peltry and Joyce is there all by herself. . . ."

"But maybe they won't stop," Alan argued. His words were more a prayer for Joyce. "They'll probably try to sneak past. . . ." He broke off: "Bill, go down to barracks, find Ped, tell him to get the launch in shape to travel. While you're doing that, I'll go tell Haskell."

Halfway down the slope Alan came upon Constable Larry Younge, who was spreading Haskell's bed clothing on the grassy terrace to sun.

An older man, past forty, a native of this Waterways country, Larry had spent his boyhood years living with Crees and Chipewyans; and by easy odds he was the best bush detective in the whole division. But in matters of discipline he was worse than Bill Hardsock, for he was older, more set in his ways, more resentful of personal affront. Months ago Haskell had busted him from a corporal; and by humiliating him with orderly duties, he had been trying to make Larry knuckle under. Waiting for another month's pay so he could buy out of the Mounted, Larry was going about his "squaw work" with stoical face, chalking up his personal score against the day when he would be out of service and could settle with Haskell in man-to-man fashion.

Alan bade him: "Larry, drop that. Go and help Bill out. He'll tell you what's up."

* * * * * * * *

It was rare that Inspector Haskell allowed his temper to get the upper hand. He had learned self-control in the hard army school, and he considered that any exhibition of temper was a plebeian thing. But when Alan Baker came into the cabin, Haskell was thoroughly and hotly angered.

A dozen things had happened this morning to irritate him. Constable Whipple, his stool pigeon, a thin clerkish recruit whom he had brought along to Endurance, had repeated several infuriating jokes about him which the men were tossing back and forth in barracks. A few minutes ago Bill Hardsock, plainly carrying important news, had brushed past him as though he had not existed, and had taken the news straight to Alan Baker. And just now through the open door he had seen Baker order Larry Younge to drop work assigned by a superior officer and do something else.

To be so plainly ignored by his own men when any matter of importance came up, made him appear a nobody. To have Baker issuing orders and getting a patrol ready without first consulting him, seemed to him a gross violation of discipline. He had formerly been forced to let Baker have his way in managing the post; but now, shocked at realizing how very little he himself amounted to here, and confident that his six months of experience made him capable of running the detachment himself, he had sworn he was going to come down on these men and come down hard.

But the secret and real source of his anger was a deep smoldering jealousy of Baker because of Elizabeth Spaulding. More clearly at every talk with her, he saw she trusted Baker, liked him, and was going to marry him. Her cool inaccessibility maddened Haskell; and her comparison between him and a ninety-a-month sergeant cut his pride to the quick.

Pretty, cool, a trifle haughty, she was just the kind of girl who suited him, and was the only person here at Endurance whom he cared to associate with. His admiration had mounted, it had quickened with passion, it had become a fire in his blood—the first and only passionate affection he had ever known. His life, formerly so leisurely and purposeless, had taken on an aim, a goal. That goal was to smash her engagement and wrest her away from Baker.

As Alan now hurried into the cabin, Haskell swung on him:

"Don't you know better than to come bursting into an officer's quarters without knocking and asking permission? Go out and try it again."

His words went past Alan unheeded. Alan's mind was too much a turmoil. . . . Jimmy murdered, Joyce alone there on the lonely savage Alooska, those six bandit strangers escaping with their loot. . . . There was but one thought in his mind—to overhaul those two canoes before they were lost beyond all pursuit.

Forgetting even his salute, he came across to the desk. As though checked by the look on his face, Haskell did not repeat the reprimand. Instead he listened silently while Alan reported the robbery, murder, escape.

"They're heading up the Big Alooska toward a muskeg country lying back there in the northeast," Alan explained quickly. "It's called the Thal-Azzah, the Land of Many Waters. It's ten thousand square miles of criss-cross waterways—lakes, channels, slow creeks, and soup-thin bog all covered with flags and willows. They're heading for the Thal-Azzah. That's why they staged the robbery at the Alooska mouth—so they'd have a straight shoot into that muskeg. If they reach it we might never get them. I'm going to take the launch and the five men I've got—"

Haskell stiffened. In sarcastic tones he interrupted: "You've got? Just a second, Baker. It would be a little better form to give your report and possibly make suggestions, and then allow me, as officer commanding here, to issue orders."

Alan stared at him in surprise. After all the long months of the winter past when he had initiated every patrol that went out, he was totally unprepared for this testy reprimand. An anger rose in him at Haskell's choosing to bandy personalities just now when those two canoes were whipping up the Alooska.

Trying to fight down his impatience, he said. "Maybe it was tactless of me. But all along I've been—"

"Yes, certainly—acting as though you were O. C. around here. You didn't appreciate tolerance when you had it. You can take note from now on you haven't got it! I'll issue the orders about this patrol."

Abruptly he turned away to the wall behind him where a map of the Endurance country was tacked up. A big six-foot-square mosaic, it was the inspector's own handiwork—a synthesis of government reports, explorers' sketches and unreliable Indian accounts. Though a few of the larger details were correct, in Alan's eyes it was a clumsy and ridiculous piece of charting.

As he waited, swearing at this loss of precious minutes, Alan happened to see Constable Whipple over in a corner, making inventory entries at a table. He said:

"Whipple, you'd better knock off on that and get into fatigue clothes. We'll need all the men on this patrol."

Whipple did not obey him, or stir, but waited for the inspector's orders.

Alan later remembered, to his heavy cost and sorrow, how Whipple had sat there in the corner, listening, scratching away with a pen, while Bill and Larry and Pedneault were down at the wharf hurriedly making ready.

In helpless exasperation at Haskell, he thought: "Good Lord, aren't you ever going to get through studying that crazy d—d map?" Back of this change in Haskell, this angry decision to run Endurance according to his own notions, Alan sensed an ugly hostility against him personally. He was quite well aware of the cause of that bad blood. He had not been blind these last months; he knew Haskell was madly in love with Elizabeth.

Presently, turning around from his map, Haskell said:

"I see that the Big Alooska, about a hundred miles northeast from its mouth, divides into two branches."

To hurry this talk up, Alan stepped around behind the desk, and pointed at the map as he spoke.

"Yes, that forks is called Big Leavings. But it's farther east than your map shows; it's nearer two hundred miles. Here's MacMillan's trading post. Here's the Forks. The right branch leads southeast through this . . . it should be marked timber country. The left branch goes northeast into the big muskeg. About here is where the Thal-Azzah should be marked. They're heading up this left branch for the Thal-Azzah—"

Interrupting, Haskell demanded, "How do you know they're doing that?"

"I don't know, but it's a sensible guess. The Thal-Azzah is a hiding place made to order, and they're surely breaking for it."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

DAIRY FACTS

CAREFULLY CLEAN DAIRY UTENSILS

Vital in Production of All Sanitary Milk.

The careful cleaning of utensils is vital in the production of sanitary milk. Vessels should first be rinsed with lukewarm water or ordinary well or cistern water to remove the milk, then washed with moderately hot water, containing a small quantity of an alkali cleaning solution, after which they should be scalded in hot water and inverted to dry. They should not be dried by wiping with a cloth since that will cause contamination. Wiping is not necessary when scalding water is used, as the heated vessels will dry of their own accord.

While many dairymen depend upon the kitchen stove for heating water, a more dependable plan is to have a two-hole coal oil or gasoline stove or laundry stove on which fits a copper or tin boiler. Ample water can thus be quickly and economically heated. For larger dairies a small vertical steam boiler may be used. Such a boiler has the advantage of providing live steam by which the utensils may be more quickly and effectively sterilized.

Milking should be done with dry hands. A pail of clean water and a clean towel should be placed convenient to the milkers and they should wash and wipe their hands frequently.

Bacteria are minute, single-celled plants, so small as to be visible only under a powerful microscope. Twenty-five thousand averaged-sized bacteria placed end to end, would measure only an inch in length. A single drop of sour milk contains as many as forty millions of them. Under favorable conditions, one of these germs divides into two every half hour. Milk is an ideal medium for their growth. The bacteria commonly found in milk grow best at temperatures between 80 and 98 degrees Fahrenheit.

Buttermilk Excellent Feed for Dairy Calves

A reader who lives near a creamery that usually has a surplus of buttermilk to sell at a few cents a hundred, is anxious to know if butermilk will take the place of skimmilk in calf feeding. It will, says the Montreal Star. If very little wash water has been added to the buttermilk in the making of the butter, it will have the same feeding value as normal skimmilk. Its value as a feed was well demonstrated by Mr. William Newman, Lorneville, Ont., almost a score of years ago This leading creamery man was operating in a section where there was very little improved dairy stock. He conceived the iden of going to the cheese districts further east where there were good herds of grade Holsteins and buying a carload of calves that would otherwise be slaughtered, feeding them on the buttermilk from his creamery, with grain and roughage, and selling to his patrons. We do not know just how successful the plan was in improving the dairy stock of the community, which was the main objective, but we do know that the calves grew wonderfully well on the buttermilk and with less bowel trouble than would have been experienced with the same number of calves on skimmilk.

Dairy Hints

Prevention of waste is accomplished in several ways by the use of silage.

* * *

When buying a bull to raise heifers from, look for proven milk production in the pedigree.

* * *

The feeding value of silage is due in large part to its succulence and palatability as well as to its actual content of food elements.

* * *

Calf scours are frequently caused in summer by unclean pails. Tin pails should be used and they should be washed every day and set out in the sun.

* * *

Animals eat silage almost completely, though they would refuse a large proportion of the forage from which it is made, if it were given them in the dry condition.

* * *

Cool the cream after skimming and keep it cool by setting the can in cold water, which is changed two or three times daily. Stir the cream at least twice a day and don't mix warm cream with cold cream.

* * *

The wide and growing use of silage is accounted for by its feeding value, its prevention of waste, and its convenience.

* * *

The silo is now considered an essential in economical dairy feeding, and has taken an important place in the feeding of beef cattle and sheep.

* * *

The cows that are obliged to fight flies by day and mosquitoes by night on short, burnt pastures, are the ones that will go dry and prove unprofitable.

Grateful and Beautiful Tribute to Loved Wife

Those who report the inscriptions in old burying grounds do so ordinarily to call attention to what is quaint, untutored and bizarre. A different quest in these days might have as its object the discovery of inscriptions which testify, with simple sincerity, to long lives of joint happiness. The present-day world benefits by every reminder that there were such and always are.

Perhaps in all New England there is no more graceful tribute to a grateful devotion than that upon a headstone, placed not so many years ago, in the old Grove Street cemetery in New Haven. It was placed there at the grave of his wife by a physician whose high skill and learning were long in the service of the community and of the Yale Medical school, whose courtesy and graciousness became a tradition and who bore worthily a great name, Francis Bacon. Below her name and the fact that she was his wife, he added: "For forty years the crown of his felicity."—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

With the Passing Years

The United States public health service says that the shrinkage of tissue which accompanies old age is probably the result of several factors, among which may be mentioned inadequate nutrition of cells, diminished internal secretions, such as secretions from the pituitary and adrenal glands. The cells of the tissue probably die off from lack of proper metabolism of all the vital activity of the body in the intake of food, discharge of waste products, etc.



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Tons of Red Sediment in Downpour of Rain

Frederick Chapman, paleontologist of the Australian commonwealth, has continued his observations on red rain in southeastern Australia which he began in conjunction with H. J. Grayson in 1903. On the night of December 31, 1927, after a strong northerly wind had carried thick clouds of dust over Victoria and blown the finer particles southward over Bass strait, there were heavy but irregularly distributed falls of red rain. Mr. Chapman estimated the amount deposited in Balwyn, a suburb eight miles east of Melbourne, at 51¾ tons to the square mile; the commonwealth meteorologist, H. A. Hunt, estimated the deposit at 24 tons to the square mile.

The red dust on this occasion was exceptionally sticky, as the innumerable diatoms—nitzschia and cocconeis—still contained their endochrome. The red stains on leaves and flowers in the gardens were retained for days and even weeks. The impressions on glass indicate that each raindrop was coated by a thin film of the dust. On November 3, 1920, after a northerly gale, showers of red rain fell at 7:00 p. m. and after 9:00 p. m. The amount of the red sediment collected in a vessel in Mr. Chapman's garden indicated a fall of 64 tons to the square mile, or, if it had been equally distributed over Victoria, a fall of nearly 6,000,000 tons in that state. Both the minute reddish flakes of sediment and the diatoms and sponge spicules show that the material had been derived from the arid regions in the northwest of Victoria and in central Australia.—Nature Magazine.

Some One Must

He—May I have the pleasure of the next dance?

She—You may. I know I won't get any pleasure out of it.—Pathfinder Magazine.

A Modern Wonder

Mother—And what was Grandmother doing today?

Little Bertha—She was making soup without a can opener!

Founded on a Rock

As a nation we are fundamentally sound because the average American family is a going concern.—Woman's Home Companion.

Dictionaries ought to stop pronouncing words in two ways. It confuses people.

SEE HOW WHITE YOUR SHIRTS ARE, TOM. AND THEY WEREN'T SCRUBBED NOR BOILED



Tells Tom how new soap saves work and wear

"REMEMBER how quickly your shirts used to wear out? That's because they were scrubbed so hard. It wore me out, too! Now I don't scrub or boil—yet I get whiter washes than ever! My colored things come bright as new. For I've changed to Rinso. It's a marvelous soap!"

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Subscription Rate—$1.50 per year.

Member Michigan Press Association.
Member National Editorial Ass'n.

Entered at the Postoffice at East Jordan, Michigan, as second class mail matter.

PLEASANT HILL

(Edited by Mrs. Vernon Vance)

Several from this community attended Commencement Exercises at East Jordan last week.

Mrs. Mary Ellsworth of East Jordan is spending a few days with her aunt, Mrs. John Hawley.

John Hawley and family visited his mother Tuesday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wieland and Mr. and Mrs. John Wieland, and two sons were Sunday callers at the Vernon Vance home.

Edgar Mitleen of Goodrich, and Miss Harriet Carpenter of Chicago called at the Elmer Murray and Vernon Vance homes Sunday, but found no one home at either place.

(Edited by Anson Hayward)

Some farmers have started haying.

The cut worms are doing considerable damage in this neighborhood.

The Zanol man was through this neighborhood, Tuesday.

A. Haywards folks attended church at Finkton Sunday evening.

A. Hayward worked for H. VanDeventer, Tuesday.

Ben Bolser called on A. Ruckle Monday evening.

The Commissioner came through our road, Tuesday.

There will be a Convention of all Sunday Schools in Antrim County to be held in Eastport Grove, June 25.

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FRANK PHILLIPS
Tonsorial Artist
WHEN IN NEED OF ANYTHING IN MY LINE, CALL IN AND SEE ME.

R. G. WATSON
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
244 Phones 66
MONUMENTS
EAST JORDAN, - MICH.

DEER CREEK DIST.

(Edited by Mrs. Tom Kiser)

Mr. and Mrs. Will Bolser and son of Flint called on Mr. and Mrs. Joe Etcher Sunday last.

Joe Martinek Jr., and Miss Nina Spencer spent Wednesday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Ray Williams.

Mrs. George Anderson and children of Mancelona spent the week end with Mrs. Barney Baylies. Mr. Anderson is Mrs. Baylies' brother.

Ed. Thorsen with the help of his sons, Walter and Alfred, is painting his house.

Jacob Keller and his son, Lyle, are shingling the roof on his house.

Pete Lanway spent a few days at the Club House at Graves Crossing with his son, Fred.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Murray, Mrs. Sam Ulvund and son, and Joe Martinek Sr., called on Andrew Franseth and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Etcher, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright Carr, Joe Martinek Jr., Andrew Franseth and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Etcher spent Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Etcher.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Kiser spent Saturday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Ted Matson at Gaylord.

State News in Brief

Muskegon—Willis Wood's dash for freedom ended suddenly. Charged with carrying concealed weapons, Wood was taken to his apartment at the request of his attorney. He jumped from a second-story window to the pavement. His leg was broken.

Pontiac—Mrs. Emerson Knokie and her 18-month-old son, Marvin, escaped death when a leaking gas stove filled the house with fumes, because a neighbor made a chance call and discovered Mrs. Knokie and the boy unconscious. Firemen and sheriff's officers resuscitated them.

Muskegon—A labeled half-pint bottle of nitro-glycerine was discovered in garbage about to be thrown into burners at the city incinerator plant. City officials said the plant would have been wrecked by the blast resulting, had the explosive not been found. Because of the label it is believed the bottle had been mislaid.

Pontiac—Oakland County road commissioners are considering a plan to cover several of the county's gravel roads with three inches of fine gravel mixed with a special asphaltic oil. The substance forms a smooth hard surface which is said to answer the requirements of an improved highway and is less dusty than a gravel road.

Ludington—Seated at controls of his own plane and escorted by seven others, Lieut. Marshall E. Callander, Detroit transport pilot and former war aviator, was married to Miss Dorothy A. Mitchell, of Abilene, Tex., while soaring over this city. The marriage, it is believed, was the first in which the bride-groom was at the controls of his own plane.

Birmingham—The tax rate for the city of Birmingham will be the same this year as last, or $13.50 a $1,000 valuation, it was announced at the meeting of the city commission following the presentation of the board of review's report. The total valuation of property in the city was listed at $22,148,740. This is $1,296,100 less than the valuation in 1930.

Plymouth—The assessed valuation of Plymouth will be more than $1,000,000 below the 1930 valuation, a reduction of more than 15 per cent. The tax rate for 1931 has been lowered one mill, making a rate of $13.50 on each $1,000 of assessed valuation. The rate is the lowest since 1922. The village commission has effected economies by reducing improvement work.

Kalkaska—Work is now under way to make all the 70-odd lakes in Kalkaska County available to tourists for fishing. This involves the cutting and clearing of trails leading from all highways to the more remote lakes. Existing trails are also being improved. A specially prepared map showing the lakes of the county and their approaches is being prepared and will be published.

Pontiac—Because she was unable to pay immediately a fine of $50 imposed for speeding in Birmingham, Ruth Whitmore, 18 years old, Birmingham, was brought to the Oakland county jail to begin serving a 15-day sentence. The girl was sentenced to the jail term by Justice of the Peace Malcolm Hunt, Birmingham. She offered to pay the amount if given a few days' time.

Mt. Clemens—Failing to pay fines of $25 and costs, three men were sentenced to serve 25 days in jail for cruelty to a wild duck. They are Leo Wawrgowski, Vincent Gowlinske and Theodore Galenewski, of Hamtramck. Emil Beuschlein, game warden, charged that while fishing in the Clinton river, the men stoned a wild duck on its nest, breaking its back. The warden killed the bird.

No Limit

Tailor—About that little bill of yours, sir, when can I hope for payment?

Slowpay—Always.

REPORT OF EXAMINATION OF BOOKS AND RECORDS OF

East Jordan Consolidated School

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN

JULY 1, 1930 TO MAY 31, 1931.

Cadillac, Michigan, June 5, 1931

The Board of Directors,
East Jordan Consolidated School,
East Jordan, Michigan.
Gentlemen:

In accordance with your request, I have audited the books and accounts of the

EAST JORDAN CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL
EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN

for the period begun July 1, 1930 and ended May 31, 1931 and present my report thereon arranged as follows:

Statement of Receipts	Exhibit A
Statement of Disbursements	Exhibit B
Reconcilement of Cash and Bank Balances	Exhibit C
Statement of Indebtedness	Exhibit D

In submitting my report, the following comments are offered for your consideration:

The Cash on Hand at May 31, 1931 was verified by reconcilement with certified statements obtained direct from the depository banks stating the amount on deposit to your credit at that date.

All Cash Receipts were traced as far as possible from the source to the depository and were found properly accounted for. Cash Disbursements were made only upon vouchers signed by the proper officers and duly authorized at the next subsequent meeting.

I would respectfully recommend that consideration be given to the early adoption of the Uniform System of Accounting advocated by the Michigan Educational Association. By means of this system the information necessary for compiling your reports to the Department of Education is readily obtainable without further analysis. In addition, you will be enabled to conduct your financial matters in accordance with the State laws which provide that certain items of revenue can be used only for specific purposes. This can be done intelligently only when monies are carried in specific funds as outlined in the system referred to.

CERTIFICATE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have made an audit of the books and records of the EAST JORDAN CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL, East Jordan, Michigan, and that the following Exhibits, in my opinion, set forth the Receipts and Disbursements of the said district for the period begun July 1, 1930 and ended May 31, 1931, and the status of its Cash Resources and Liabilities at the later date.

W. G. COWIN, Public Accountant.

EXHIBIT A

EAST JORDAN CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL
EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN
STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS
July 1, 1930 to May 31, 1931

General School and One Mill Taxes	$ 21,568.13	
Delinquent Tax Collections	3,651.40	
State of Michigan, Primary Money	15,016.96	
Turner Bill	8,092.57	
Smith-Hughs Bill	888.12	
Domestic Art	645.00	
Bus and Consolidation Aid	4,200.00	
Sale of Books and Stationery	818.98	
Tuition	1,162.94	
Gasoline Tax Refunds	80.65	
Rent of Buildings	30.00	
Miscellaneous Receipts	11.85	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$ 56,166.60
Cash on Hand July 1, 1930, per prior audit		91.64
		$ 56,258.24

EXHIBIT B

EAST JORDAN CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL
EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN
STATEMENT OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS
July 1, 1930 to May 31, 1931

Teachers' Wages	$ 30,194.54
Janitors' Wages	2,210.00
Fuel	2,002.37
Electric Lights and Power	741.60
Domestic Art Supplies	54.62
Manual Trainig Supplies	81.78
Freight	88.27
Miscellaneous Labor	350.48
Band Music and Equipment	247.21
Books and School Supplies	1,588.74
Janitor Supplies	522.92
Repairs on Building	107.86
Repairs on Grounds	13.00
Repairs on Heating Plant	263.55
Taking Census	50.00
Insurance	1,371.30
Cash Loans Retired	670.00
Interest	1,961.35
Printing	1,144.58
Transporting Pupils	6,086.74
Medical Attendance	59.00
Clerk's Salary	956.50
Telephone	167.68
Miles District Notes Paid	338.95
Bus Note Paid	1,600.00
Flowers	14.50
Agricultural Mileage	103.77
Truancy Expense	165.00
Audit Expense	139.06
Substitute Teachers	428.00
Garage Payment	60.00
Safety Deposit Box Rent	6.00
Traveling Expense, Superintendent	99.15
Tuning Pianos	38.00
Scholarship Medals	20.55
Miscellaneous Traveling	4.50
Debating Team Expense	43.95
Cafeteria Expense	27.00
P. T. A. Expense	3.30
Clothing Purchased	7.50
Association Dues	5.00
Agricultural Department Miscellaneous Expense	16.80
Refund on Delinquent—South Arm Township	13.12
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$ 54,068.24
Cash on Hand May 31, 1931—EXHIBIT C	2,190.00
	$ 56,258.24

EXHIBIT C

EAST JORDAN CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL
EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN
RECONCILEMENT OF CASH AND BANK BALANCES
May 31, 1931

	Balance per Bank Statements	Deposits credited in June 1931	Outstanding Checks	Balance cash on Hand
Cash				.00
Peoples State Savings Bank	$ 1,377.49			1,377.49
State Bank of East Jordan	265.72	3,500.00	2,953.21	812.51
	$1,643.21	$3,500.00	$2,953.21	
TOTAL CASH—EXHIBIT B				$2,190.00

OUTSTANDING CHECKS

Orders number 926 to 806 inclusive—Total $2,953.21

EXHIBIT D

EAST JORDAN CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL
EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN
STATEMENT OF INDEBTEDNESS

Payable To	Due	Amount	
	May 31, 1931		
State Bank of East Jordan	6-13-31	$ 500.00	
State Bank of East Jordan	8- 2-31	3,500.00	
State Bank of East Jordan	8- 9-31	2,000.00	
State Bank of East Jordan	9- 2-31	6,200.00	
State Bank of East Jordan	9- 2-31	1,000.00	
State Bank of East Jordan	9-28-31	1,000.00	
State Bank of East Jordan	9-30-31	300.00	
State Bank of East Jordan	9-30-31	500.00	
			$15,000.00
Peoples State Savings Bank	5-27-31	4,000.00	
Peoples State Savings Bank	5-29-31	1,600.00	
			$ 5,600.00
W. P. Porter	10- 1-30	860.00	
W. P. Porter	10- 1-31	860.00	
W. P. Porter	6- 6-31	6,000.00	
			$ 7,720.00
Benj Brown	9-10-31		1,600.00
TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS			$29,920.00

Yale—In "the greatest meeting of farmers the Thumb District has ever known," more than 6,000 dairymen from all over Central Michigan here passed a resolution asking vigorous prosecution by the Federal Government of the "milk monopoly" in Michigan; passed another urging a State investigation of the milk industry, passed still another demanding an investigation by Gov. Brucker of the affairs of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association and nearly broke away from that body by proposing organization of a separate association.

Gladwin — Seventeen consignments of pure bred beef cattle, taken from some of the best herds in the state, were auctioned recently at the Gladwin Fair Grounds as part of the campaign of Michigan State College to improve the best herds of Northern Michigan. The sale, widely advertised throughout the upper part of the Lower Peninsula, attracted a large number of buyers, and fair prices were realized. The cattle included bulls and heifers from Aberdeen Angus, Hereford and shorthorn herds. The Gladwin Commercial Club entertained the visitors.

Bellaire—The barking and excited pawing of a police dog aroused two sleeping children in a flaming tent here and enabled them to escape, although not without serious burns. Virginia, 8 years old, and Texas, 13, children of Mr. and Mrs. Sam McDonald, fell asleep in a tent in their yard where they were accustomed to playing by candle light. The candles burned down and set the tent on fire while the children slept. Awakened by their dog, their clothes burning, the children escaped.

Jackson—L. C. Clark was gored by a bull at his farm, west of Jackson. The bull caught Clark against a fence and charged him repeatedly. His condition is serious.

Flint—Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Bissell, and their son, Hershel, 6 years old, were burned by the explosion of a can of paint placed on a kitchen stove at their home.

Mt. Clemens—The Macomb County Building Committee has set July 1, as the date for the laying of the cornerstone for the new Court House, here. Gov. Brucker will be asked to speak.

Coleman — William Ferguson, 60 years old, justice of the peace for several years, killed himself in the garage at his home by hanging. His wife found the body. He had been in ill health.

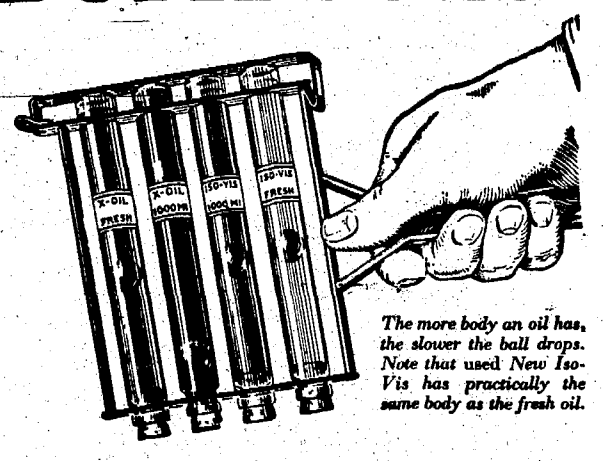
Owosso—Jolted to the floor from the rear seat when the automobile in which she was riding went over a railroad crossing, Mrs. Anna Schlaack, 65, is in Memorial Hospital with a broken back.

Owosso—The board of education has adopted a recommendation that the budget for the coming year be cut $35,000, or 15 per cent, making a tax rate of $14.90 a thousand, the lowest in years.

Battle Creek—Weather records were consulted to find the driest days in the last 30 years before the centennial committee set Oct. 3, 4 and 5 as dates for the city's celebration. A parade three miles long is planned.

Ionia—A 5-weeks-old baby died here, suffocated in bed. The child was sleeping with her parents. The victim was Eva May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Utter. There are two other children, the oldest four years.

This BALL AND BOTTLE TEST



The more body an oil has, the slower the ball drops. Note that used New Iso-Vis has practically the same body as the fresh oil.

...lets you SEE that New Iso-Vis will not thin out from dilution"

"Just 3 seconds of your time and a flip of the wrist—that's all it takes for you to make this interesting test. You'll probably get a big surprise from watching the four steel balls sink through the oil to the bottom of each bottle.

"What these little steel balls tell you is the gospel truth—*New Iso-Vis will not thin out from dilution.* And what's more, it's the *only* motor oil that will stand up like this.

"Here's a challenge. Fill up with New Iso-Vis. Then when it's time to drain, come in. Try your own oil in the Ball and Bottle Test. See for yourself that New Iso-Vis will not thin out from dilution."

RESULTS
of Indianapolis Speedway Tests, Certified by A. A. A.

1 Iso-Vis Motor Oil did not thin out from dilution.

2 During the entire test of 9,000 miles, the engines and chassis of all cars were lubricated effectively.

3 Oil Added: only 63/100 of a quart—average for all cars—of Iso-Vis 50 (Heavy) in 1,000 mile test at *30 miles per hour.*

...WATCH FOR THE ISO-VIS TEST CARS

New ISO-VIS MOTOR OIL 30 A QUART

New Polarine also is refined by our new process—giving it an efficiency which is exceeded only by New Iso-Vis. The price is 25c a quart.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Indiana)

$100.00

One Hundred Dollars is the minimum balance we like to have each person keep upon their checking account.

If you will keep that much upon yours it will pay its way and also help you by giving to you the self-confidence of knowing you have money when you need it quickly.

Try it.

PEOPLES STATE SAFETY 74-376 SERVICE SAVINGS BANK

"The Bank With The Chime Clock."

News of the Church

Presbyterian Church

C. W. Sidebotham, Pastor.
C. R. Harper, Foreign Pastor.
"A Church for Folks."

Eastern Standard Time.

11:00 a. m.—Morning Worship. St. John's Sunday. The East Jordan F. & A. M. Lodge will attend in a body.

12:15—Sunday School.

First M. E. Church

James Leitch, Pastor

The annual Children's Day program by the Sunday School will be given next Sunday morning at 11:00 o'clock. The general public have a cordial invitation to attend this service.

6:30 p. m.—Epworth League.
7:30 p. m.—Preaching Service.

Pilgrim Holiness Church

A. T. Harris, Pastor

2:00 p. m.—Sunday School.
3:00 p. m.—Preaching.

Services are held every Sunday. Everyone is cordially invited to attend.

Latter Day Saints Church

Leonard Dudley, Pastor

9:00 a. m.—Sunday School.
10:10 a. m.—Social Service.
7:00 p. m.—Evening Service.
7:00 p. m., Wednesday — Prayer Meeting.

All are welcome to attend these services.

H. A. LANGELL
OPTOMETRIST



Phone—89
308 Williams St.
EAST JORDAN, - MICH.

PHILCO
BALANCED UNIT
RADIO
Ask for Free Demonstration.
SAM ULVUND
217 Main St. - - East Jordan.

Feed Baby Chicks Soon After They Are Hatched

Experiments at Purdue university this last year have indicated that baby chicks may be fed early after they come from the incubator, even immediately after removal without ill effects, according to Roy E. Roberts, in charge of the test.

The growth of the chicks which were fed early was similar to that of chicks fed at the regular 48 to 72-hour age. The mortality was no greater in the early-fed chicks.

Nothing was gained in feeding the chicks before they were 48 hours old, Professor Roberts states, which enables the owner to hold them in the incubator two days and cuts the brooding period that much. Although strong chicks live long periods without feed it is wise to feed at least by the 48-hour limit.

FARM FACTS

Clean grains for spring sowings in the fanning mill and then reclean it.

* * *

If you like greens plant a row of mustard to follow the spinach crop.

* * *

Even when the droppings and cleanings are hauled away it is necessary to use forethought and not dump or scatter them on ground where young or growing chickens will be ranged next summer.

* * *

The weight of the weed seeds and other foreign material that can readily be separated from wheat, flaxseed and rye is referred to as dockage. Elimination of weeds can prevent dockage losses.

* * *

Motor trucks are being used more and more to transport fruits and vegetables from the place of production to market. Products have been carried 600 miles this way, but the average for long trips is 100 miles.

* * *

Give the goslings their liberty as soon as possible, but shelter should always be easily accessible in case of cold winds or rain when the goslings are small. Likewise shade should be provided in the heat of summer.

* * *

You can't very often find Savoy cabbages in the market because they are not long keepers. Plant seed and raise some at home. They are the highest quality table cabbages. Their dark green crinkled leaves identify them.

* * *

A new strain of alfalfa known as Hardistan has recently been developed in Dawson county, Nebraska. This strain gave yields nearly the same as Grimm alfalfa and maintained stands superior to either Grimm or common alfalfa.

Get the habit—tell the Editor of your visitors, of the visits that you make or other items of local interest.

Correct this sentence: "That's all right, old man; I don't need the money you owe me; take your time."

Repair Now! Build Now!
PRICES ARE LOW
Always Get Our Prices.
"EVERYTHING TO BUILD WITH"
F. O. BARDEN & SON
Boyne City, Mich. - - Phone 146

Briefs of the Week

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Sommerville, a son, Wednesday, June 17.

Oscar Weisler and Ed. Kamradt were at Otter Lake on business over Sunday.

Miss Anna Kling of Traverse City is here visiting her brother, Isadore Kling and wife.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Reed, Jr., of Charlevoix, a son, Monday, June 8th.

The Lutheran Ladies Aid will meet with Mrs. Fred Larsen, Thursday, June 25th.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Weed of Lansing now occupy their summer cottage near Monroe Creek.

Jack Gunderson and son of Detroit are here visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mike Gunderson.

Tickets for the "Pal" party on sale at Mrs. Palmiter's and Mrs. H. P. Porter, 50c each. adv.

Editor Ira A. Adams of the Charlevoix Sentinel and F. A. Kenyon were East Jordan visitors, Thursday.

Just Received—Lot of Doors, Windows, Mouldings and Lattice. East Jordan Lumber Co., Lumber Dep't. adv.

No matter what weather, let friends get together at the "Pal" party, Presbyterian Church, June 26 at 6:30. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hanson of Grand Rapids spent a few days last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mike Gunderson.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Basil Cummins of this city, a son, Robert Eugene, Friday, June 12th, at the Charlevoix Hospital.

Jassamine Rebekah Lodge No. 365 will hold meetings on Thursday night instead of Wednesday night for the summer months, commencing July 2.

E. V. Smith Piano Service available on call at any time. Leave orders with Miss Irene Bashaw, or telephone 201 Boyne City. adv. 25x2

Miss Helen McColman, grand daughter of Mrs. Fred Bennett left Sunday for Otter Lake, where she will spend the summer at the American Legion Billet.

An extra good work Pant, $1.25; a few pair white Pants, 12 to 16, 75c; Boy's fancy Broadcloth Pajamas, $1.13; Part wool Bathing Suits, $1.00 at Bill Hawkins. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Winkler and daughter, Violet, and Mr. Tripp of Muskegon Heights spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nowland. Violet remained for a two weeks' visit.

The 1931 E. J. H. S. graduating class spent the week end on an outing at Mullet Lake. They were accompanied by Mrs. Joe Kenny, Mrs. Clarence Healey, Miss Dorothy Merritt and E. J. Maynard.

The East Jordan Lumber Co. store has just put into service a new closed delivery car. This greatly increases the efficiency of their delivery service, and there is no rain, snow or sun on merchandise delivered. adv.

Married at the M. E. Parsonage by the pastor, Rev. James Leitch on Monday evening, June 15th, Howard Moore of East Jordan and Mrs. Paula Spidle of Alba. They were attended by the bride's brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wright. They will make their home in East Jordan.

About 25 students of the Home Economics class, accompanied by their teacher, Miss Hazel Crofoot, spent Saturday at Traverse City, where they visited the State Hospital, took in Old Missions and other sights, and attended a Show in the evening. Frank Crowell was driver of the bus that took them.

The Northern Michigan Presbyterian Young People's Conference is in session this week at Wequetonsing Hotel, Harbor Springs, and the following are attending from East Jordan: Rev. C. W. Sidebotham, James Sherman, Eloise Davis, Helen Katovish, Phyllis Woerful, Florence Weaver, Ruth Clark, Gertrude Sidebotham.

Rhea A. Thomas and Miss Alice Brundrett, both of Brainerd, Minn., were united in marriage at the Full Gospel Assembly parsonage, June 9, by Rev. Ivan Miller. The bride was attired in a white satin gown. They will make their home in that city. Miss Brundrett is a daughter of Mrs. Alvan D. Barkley of East Jordan, and has spent much of her time here the past three years.

Annual F. & A. M. St. Johns Day Services will be held at the Presbyterian Church, Sunday, June 21st, commencing at 11:00 a. m. Members of East Jordan Lodge No. 379, will meet at the lodge rooms at 10:45 a. m. Visiting brethern invited.

The time is shortened by another week for the new grocery store to open. adv.

Don't miss the "Pal" party, Friday, June 26th at the Presbyterian Church at 6:30. adv.

Miss Irene Green of Pontiac is visiting at the home of her uncle, G. A. Lisk and family.

Miss Lydia Blount who has been teaching the past year in Illinois, is home for a visit.

Mrs. Hattie Crothers returned home Saturday from an extended visit in the Upper Peninsula.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Hathaway, (Retta LaValley) of Flint are here visiting friends and relatives.

Cecil Hitchcock who has been at Lockwood Hospital, Petoskey, for treatment, has returned home.

Att'y and Mrs. E. N. Clink returned home Saturday from a motor trip through Canada and New York.

Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Hill were visitors last week in southern Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and other points.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Essenberg and family attended the funeral of her father at Atwood, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Bancroft and children of Flint are here this week visiting his sister Mrs. Julia Williams.

Mrs. Mary Gephart, of Hart, Mich., was here the past week visiting at the home of her brother, H. A. Kimball.

Mrs. Thomas Gunson of Lansing was here the past week visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Isaman.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cross of Fairfield, Wash., are here visiting at the home of his daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Porter.

Boy's dress Shirts, 50c; extra good Underwear, short sleeve or athletic style, 93c; Silk Shirts, fancy Shorts, 45c each, at Bill Hawkins. adv.

Furniture Repairing and Upholstering is our specialty. Phone us and we will call for and deliver your work. Fix It Shop, phone 1, Boyne City. adv.

Weather Forecast—91 in the shade last Thursday. Temperature will be lower by many degrees in your kitchen if you had a New Perfection Oil Range. East Jordan Lumber Co. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Snyder and children, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Schumacher and children, and Arthur Weisenberger, all of Grand Rapids were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Snyder over the week end.

Grand Haven—George Ferris, of Muskegon, whose plane crashed into the top of the Abel Abbinga residence here, wrecking part of the building, was fined $33.60 in justice court for flying low over the city. He had pleaded guilty. Ferris paid for repairs to the building.

Traverse City—Miss Maine Weaver, 17 years old, Traverse City, high school senior, was chosen queen of the national cherry festival, in a contest with 14 representatives of other northern Michigan cities. Miss Tressie Cole, of Bear Lake, Manistee county choice for the cherry queen's crown, was the runner-up in the contest. Miss Weaver, tall and slender, with light brown hair and brown eyes, won not only because of her beauty, according to the judges, but because of her calm and dignified mien.

Lansing—Michigan agriculture is facing the most encouraging production outlook of several years. The monthly crop report, issued by Verne H. Church, Federal agricultural statistician, said that corn, oats and barley were well ahead of their usual growing season. Winter wheat was reported "very promising" and fruit prospects were declared to be the best in several years. The outlook for hay is the most discouraging of all important crops in this state. Oats and barley are reported 87 per cent normal.

Grand Rapids—When H. W. Douglas found a wildcat in his back yard he put in a call to the city police. Harold Moore and Gordon Ivey responded and while Moore shooed the bobcat into the Douglas garage, Ivey watched the door. Then Moore jumped into the Douglas' car and started the motor. Leaping out he rushed to the door, got outside and locked it shut. The bobcat inhaled deeply of the deadly carbon monoxide fumes formed from the car exhaust and succumbed. Tied up and revived later, the cat has been added to the Grand Rapids Zoo.

Houghton—A baseball team composed of nine brothers, sons of Theodore Sibilsky, of Hurontown, Houghton county, will play the Hurontown baseball team July 1, the seventy-fifth birthday anniversary of Sibilsky. An ambition he has had for years will be realized when his sons play together as a team. All of them are baseball players and five of the nine are stellar performers on the Hurontown Cubs, one of the best amateur teams in the district. Sibilsky is a former baseball player himself.

TEMPLE THEATRE
EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN
First Show—7:30; Second Show—9:15 Fast Time

Friday, June 19—Clara Bow in "HER WEDDING NIGHT." Added Attraction—Our Gang Comedy
10c--25c--35c

Saturday, June 20—Alice White in "WIDOW FROM CHICAGO." Also Fox News and Flip the Frog Cartoon. 10c--25c--35c

Sunday--Monday, June 21-22—Conrad Nagel and Genevieve Tobin in "FREE LOVE." Also Universal News and Comedy. 10c--25c--35c

Tuesday, June 23—Jack Whiting and Marion Nixon in "COLLEGE LOVERS." Also last chapter—"The Lone Defender," and Oswald Cartoon.
10c--25c

Thursday--Friday, June 25-26—Will Rogers in "LIGHTNING." Also two Vitaphone Acts.
10c--25c--35c

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.



Spend your vacation in Michigan . . . land of history and romance

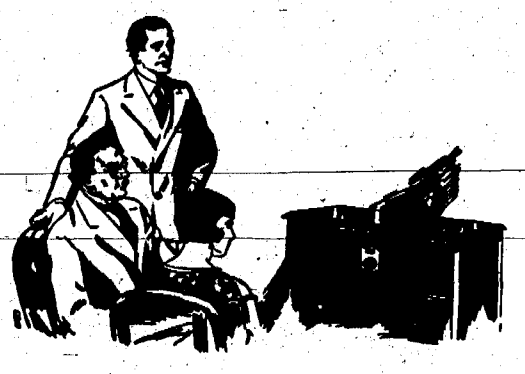
CAMP on the shores of Gitchie Gumee . . . photograph deer among towering pines . . . follow the trails of the Ojibways . . . visit British Landing and the old forts of Mackinac . . . Michigan is as rich in historic interest as in scenic beauty.

And wherever you may go, Long Distance telephone service will be available. Dispel worry by calling home and office frequently. Call friends to notify them when you will arrive. The low cost of your Long Distance calls will prove a small item in your vacation budget.

One of a series of 12 advertisements concerning the vacation advantages of Michigan, being published in 250 newspapers by the Michigan Bell Telephone Company.

VACATION IN MICHIGAN

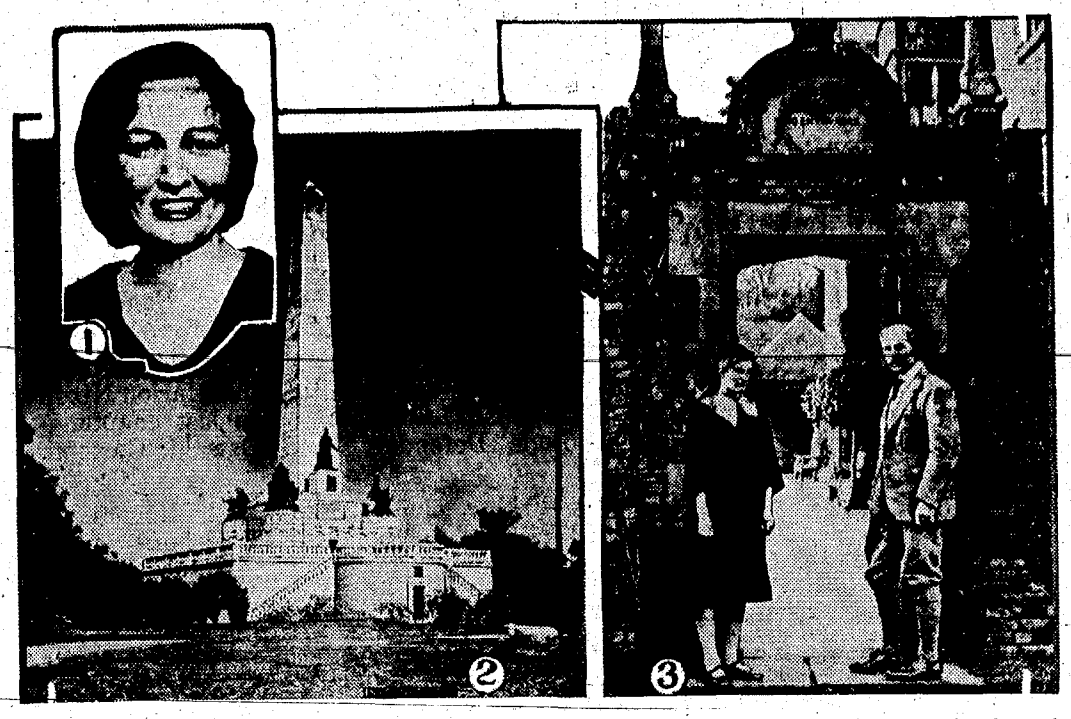
VICTOR RADIO
LEADS AGAIN IN TONE PERFORMANCE.



HEAR THE NEW 1931 VICTOR FIVE CIRCUIT, SCREEN GRID RADIO BEFORE BUYING. THEY ARE PRICED IN REACH OF ALL. A RADIO THAT IS TRULY A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

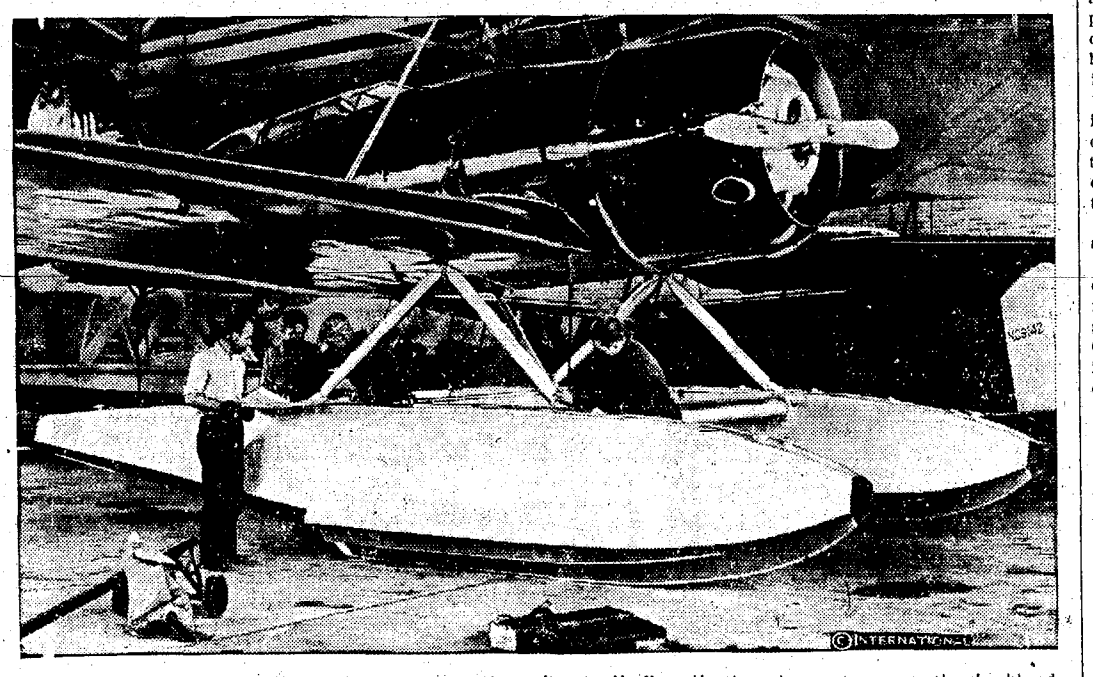
R. G. WATSON
PHONE—66

Scenes and Persons in the Current News



1—Miss Margaret Young, descendant of Brigham Young, chosen "Miss Pioneer" to reign over the Covered Wagon Days festival in Salt Lake City late in July. 2—View of the rebuilt Lincoln tomb in Springfield, Ill., at the dedication of which President Hoover delivered an address. 3—Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald and his daughter at the gate of Chequers, his residence, where the important conference with Bruening and Curtius of Germany took place.

Lindbergh Plane Is Equipped With Pontoons



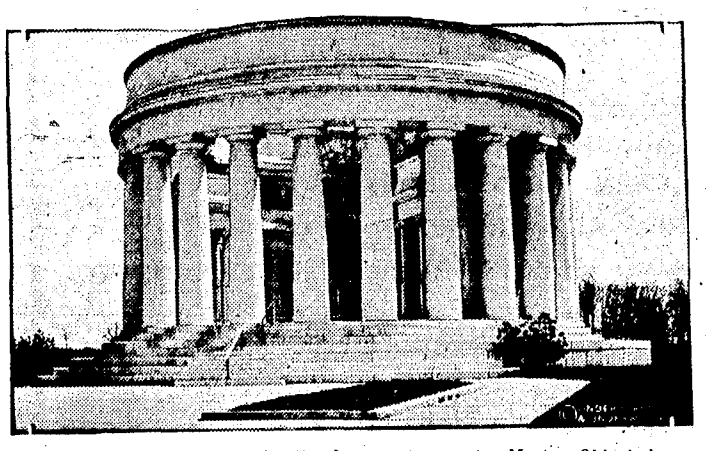
Workmen at the Glenn H. Curtiss airport at North Beach, N. Y., adjusting the pontoons on the Lockheed airplane in which Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh will soon begin their flight to the Far East.

Each Hopes to Be Miss Universe



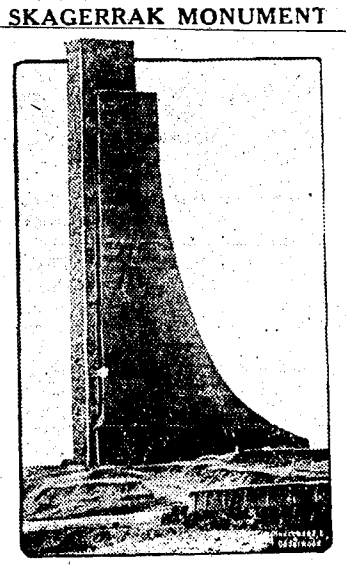
Here are the seven European beauties who came over to compete for the title of Miss Universe in the contest at Galveston, Texas. Left to right are Inga Norberg, Miss Sweden; Daisy Frieberg, Miss Germany; Gerd Johánsen, Miss Norway; Lucienne Nahmais, Miss France; Karen Schentz, Miss Denmark; Inez Monolassa, Miss Austria, and Netta Duchateau, Miss Belgium.

Harding Memorial Is Dedicated



A new photograph of the Harding Memorial erected at Marion, Ohio, in honor of the late President Warren G. Harding, and where he and his wife lie buried, which was dedicated by President Herbert Hoover and other high government officials.

SKAGERRAK MONUMENT



This is the Mariners' monument at Laboe, near Kiel, Germany, erected to commemorate the sea battle at Skagerrak, the greatest naval battle in the World war, called by the Allies the battle of Jutland. The monument was put up by the Germans recently.

HEADS VETERANS



Gen. C. A. DeSaussure of Memphis, Tenn., who was elected commander of the United Confederate Veterans at their annual reunion in Montgomery, Ga.

Improved Uniform International

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(©, 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for June 21

THE SIN OF CAUSING OTHERS TO STUMBLE

(Temperance Lesson)

GOLDEN TEXT—It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak.

LESSON TEXT—Romans 14:13-23.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Helping Others (Health Emphasis).

JUNIOR TOPIC—My Responsibility for Others (Health Emphasis).

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Abstaining for the Sake of Others.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Liquor Traffic a Stumbling-block.

This lesson sets forth fraternal duties in matters of conscience. The background for these obligations is found in the fact that there were some in the church at Rome who were very conscientious with reference to eating flesh. Others were without these scruples. They ate what was set before them without question. Then there were some who had particular regard for fast days and holy days, as the Sabbath, etc. There were still others who had made no distinction, regarding every day alike. It is readily seen in this light how differences and disputes would arise. The sure preventive of strife under such circumstances is Christian love and forebearance. The biblical unit embracing this discussion covers chapters 14:1 to 15:13. It will be seen that it is taken from the practical portion of the Epistle. These practical exhortations are based upon the great truths of saving grace set forth in the doctrinal portion of Romans.

I. Neither Party Is to Sit in Judgment Upon the Other (Rom. 14:1-13).

This instruction applies to things indifferent in themselves. It would be a mistake to apply these principles to such actions as are inherently wrong. Concerning things which are morally indifferent, passing judgment on another is wrong because:

1. Each man is responsible to God alone (v. 4). Each man belongs to God.
2. Each man must decide for himself what is right for him to do (vv. 5, 6). Touching matters indifferent in themselves, an action which is right for one may be sinful for another.
3. Each man lives not to himself, but unto the Lord (vv. 7-9). The one joined to Jesus Christ is to be governed by the Spirit of Christ.
4. Each man must give an account of himself to God (vv. 10-13).

a. Each one must stand before the *judgment seat of Christ* (v. 10).

b. Account must be rendered unto God (v. 12). Nothing can be concealed from him, for he is omniscient.

II. A Stumbling Block Should Not Be Placed in the Way of Another (Rom. 14:14-23).

A properly enlightened Christian may have perfect liberty to act in a given way as far as he himself is concerned, but the exercise of his liberty may become an occasion of stumbling to another. The urgent reasons for abridgment of liberties are:

1. We may destroy the weak brother for whom Christ died (v. 15). If it was worth while for Christ to die for a man surely it is worth while that the Christian should deny himself some privilege for his brother's sake.
2. We should not allow our good to be evil spoken of (vv. 16-18). Liberty in Christ is a precious thing which only love knows how to use. That one is in the Kingdom of God and, therefore, ruled by the Holy Spirit is proved by daily living the love life which is characterized as follows:

a. Righteousness, honesty and integrity in all things.

b. Living in peace with each other.

c. Joy in the Holy Ghost. The Holy Ghost is represented as the "oil of gladness" (Heb. 1:9).

3. We should follow after things that make for peace and edify one another (v. 19). To ignore the conscientious scruples of a weak brother is to destroy the work of God—to pull down the gracious work which God is doing in him.
4. We should exercise our faith in God and abstain from things which offend the weak brother (vv. 21-23).

III. We Should Please Our Neighbor and Not Ourselves (Rom. 15:1-13).

The infirmities of the weak are real burdens which are to be borne by the strong.

1. Because of Christ's example (vv. 1-3). He is our supreme pattern. His supreme thought and purpose was to help and save others.
2. Because of the Scripture testimony (vv. 4-13). The Old Testament Scriptures abound with examples of self-denying sacrifices for the good of others, having their culmination of meaning in the action of Christ.

Trouble Easy to Find

Those who look for troubles will not be long finding trouble to look at. But lift your eyes higher—to him from whom our help cometh. Then you will be able to meet your troubles with an unperturbed spirit.—F. B. Meyer.

Communion With God

I ought to spend the best hours of the day in communion with God. It is my noblest and most fruitful employment and is not, therefore, to be thrust into any corner.—Robert McCheyne.

TREMENDOUS POWER OF PRESS

By DR. C. C. WU, Chinese Minister to the United States.

AMERICAN newspapers are in many respects outstanding among the press of the world, gathering news from the four corners of the earth more rapidly and more copiously than any other, and displaying at its best a spirit of enterprise. There is no doubt that, with the tremendous power of the newspaper over the mind of the reading public, it is without exaggeration a more important factor in international relations than governments or parliaments or diplomats.

Sensational news has too large a part in the news exchanged between my nation and the United States. When I am in China or in Europe and glance at an average Chinese or European paper, the greater part of the news from America deals with gangdom, divorce and unsavory politics, as if these were the most representative news items from the country. I read them with indignation, not necessarily because those particular items are false, but because they are not a representative or fair selection.

If America is such a victim, my country is also. One reads from China only stories of political disturbances, banditry and Communism. One hears little or nothing of the war which is being waged against illiteracy and disease, of the strenuous efforts made to better the conditions of the masses, and of the hundred and one things which are transforming China in the shortest possible space of time from an ancient country into a modern nation.

CHANGE IDEAS ON EDUCATION

By DR. H. E. CHAMBERLAIN, Minneapolis Child Guidance Clinic.

Less mass production and more individual teaching of children in the elementary schools is needed. The age-old type of water trough education is going and its technic must be abandoned. We have learned that some heads are only partly filled and eager to learn, some closed to learning as they may always be closed. Some teachers still cling to the old order of education as a system of bookkeeping, a record of debts and credits—always in the red. In one generation we have learned that no two children, whether they come from one family or sit in the same row, are alike. Two brothers may have the same blue eyes, eat the same food, attend the same classes. Yet one may show an aptitude which the other does not. One may find his teacher an inspiration, the other see her only as a tyrant.

The normal human mind, primitive or civilized, young or old, is governed by forces within itself or factors outside itself rather than by its intellectual characteristics. The distribution and direction of its impulses, rooted in the pleasure-seeking function, are of the utmost importance to educators.

Since those impulses are different in each child, different at different times in the same child, it makes teaching a complicated thing. And any child, to be taught properly, needs as much individual care as it needs individual medical attention during an illness.

DUTY BEFORE POLITICIANS

By WALTER S. MACK, JR., N. Y. Republican District Leader.

A political organization cannot long survive unless it makes itself a real factor in meeting the need for public service in its community. Too many political societies think that their work begins and ends with the operation of a rather stolid piece of political machinery, active only at election time.

Political groups in American communities must guard against following any such narrow idea. They must have an unflagging purpose that grows and adapts itself to meet every new need of their locality. They must preserve themselves jealously from the poison of inertia. They must serve a real and growing public purpose. Their big chance lies in accepting every opportunity to take the leadership as a center of worthwhile community activities.

How many political clubs have been really active in meeting the unemployment crisis in their communities? It is their plain and obvious duty to face this problem squarely and adequately. They should enroll their whole membership in a determined effort to find a job for every unemployed man in their district.

MUST INCREASE EMPLOYMENT

By PAUL W. LITCHFIELD, President Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.

The only remedy for unemployment is employment, and that eventually will mean shorter working hours, and will be accompanied by raised standards of living.

Industry must fight depression by putting out new products and offering such bargain values in merchandise that people will buy despite the hard times. An increased birth rate and increased immigration also would help. Our foreign markets are cut down and our home market must be developed.

The English dole system invites criticism as being likely to make unemployment a chronic condition.

American people who made plenty of money a few years ago, but lived beyond their means, mortgaging their future, are also to be criticized.

One of the modern social problems is how to take care of old industrial workers, and industry does not know the solution.

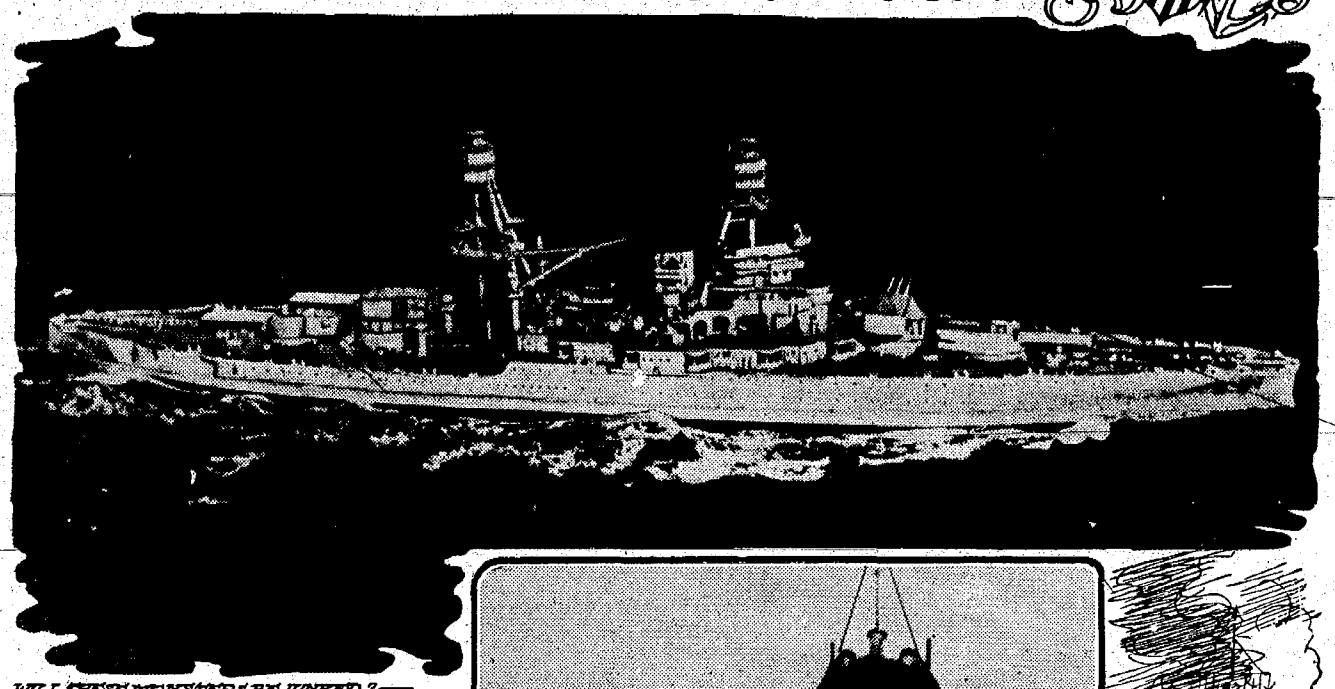
CHRISTIANITY ON DEFENSIVE

By GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING.

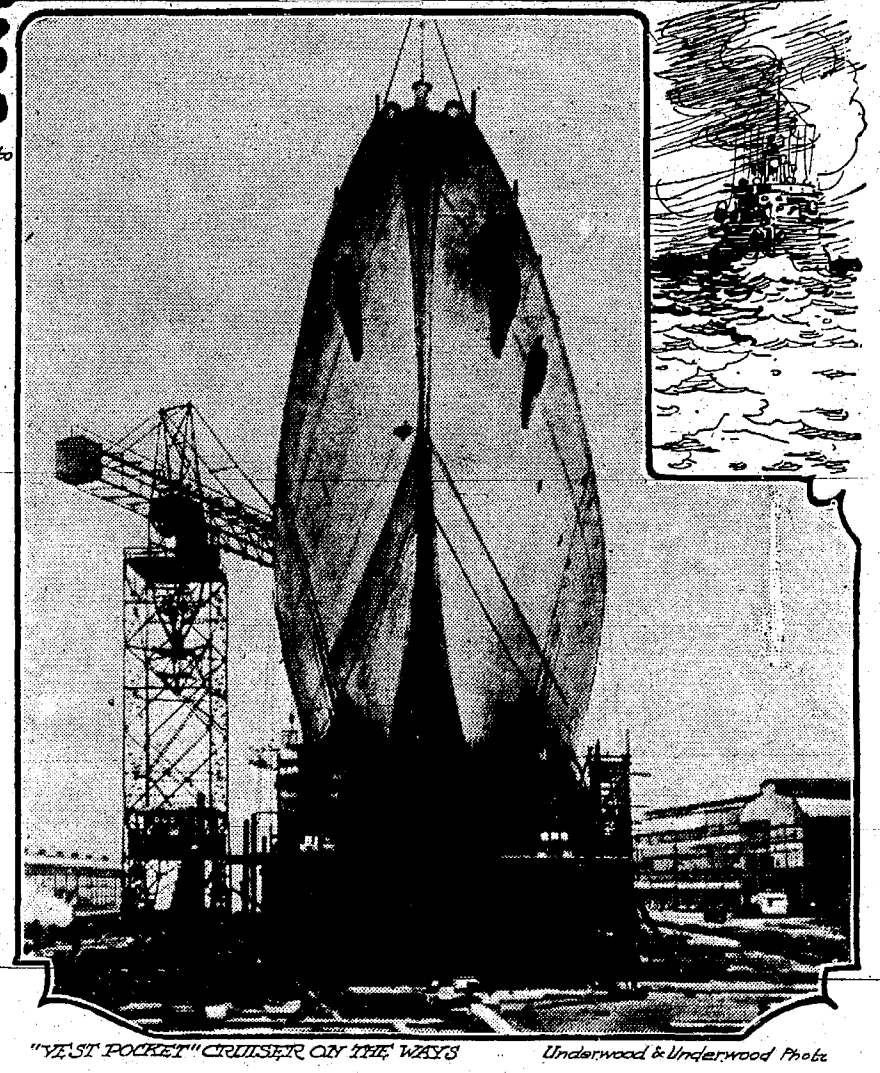
The strength of the obligation of citizenship is dependent on the teaching of Christianity. That is the bulwark of our whole governmental structure. There is inscribed on the walls of the Verdun citadel Petain's famous phrase, "They shall not pass." Christianity is on the defensive. I fear that we are unprepared to withstand the onslaughts that are being made against us. We must unite in our efforts to strengthen our lines without delay. The attacks are increasingly dangerous and we must unite in our efforts, polish up our armor, and defend ourselves with all our might. If we stand firm, it is certain that "they shall not pass."

When their attacks are repulsed, it will be our turn to assume the offensive and carry the teachings of Christianity into the enemy's territory.

"Vest Pocket" Cruiser New Naval Threat



WILL THESE MONSTERS BE JUNKED?—U.S.S. PENNSYLVANIA. ©International Photo



"VEST POCKET" CRUISER ON THE WAYS. Underwood & Underwood Photo

By JOHN D. GRANT

THE naval powers of Europe are frankly bothered over Germany's latest addition to its navy, the "mystery" ship or "vest pocket" cruiser, Deutschland, recently launched at Kiel.

The cruiser, which has taken 32 months to build at a cost of $20,000,000, is admitted by French experts to be the greatest small fighting ship ever built. There are many pessimistic experts in the French naval staff who insist that ton for ton the Deutschland will greatly surpass the new 23,333-ton London-treaty cruisers France is to build.

The new lightweight engines in the Deutschland, which have been brought down in weight to 18 pounds per horse power unit, have no equal in any other navy and the advantage of the German warship lies in the fact that, fitted with such engines, *it can outspeed any other ship in* a long cruise. That makes it particularly dangerous as a raider along the commerce sea lanes of the world.

Even among its newest cruisers, Great Britain has nothing to compare to the Deutschland. France and Italy, each allowed two 23,333-ton cruisers under the recent agreement, may develop something its equal, but the superior tonnage will make the French and Italian ships twice the targets.

One of the most striking features of the Deutschland is the fact that the ship's new eleven-inch guns are able to fire three times the weight of ammunition of similar guns of the old build. This, coupled with the guns' range of almost 30 miles, the greater speed and ease of maneuvering, greatly increases the military value of the ship. Close to 20 anti-aircraft guns and special fog creating apparatus help protect the ship from air attack.

The ship has relatively small draft, enabling her to sail in shallow waters where submarines cannot follow. At the same time her ability to sail in shallow waters increases her value for coastal defense, which is of prime importance, for the Germans want the ship to defend East Prussia, which was cut off from the motherland by the Polish corridor.

Whether the Deutschland will fulfill all expectations of the German naval authorities will be determined by time. Nevertheless, the "vest pocket" cruiser is a threat to all other warships and a matter of deep concern to every naval power.

Under Article 181 of the peace treaty Germany's naval forces are limited to six battleships, six light cruisers, twelve destroyers, and twelve torpedo boats. These units may, under Article 190, be replaced by "armored ships" not exceeding 10,000 tons, light cruisers not exceeding 6,000 tons, destroyers not exceeding 800 tons and torpedo boats not exceeding 200 tons. Her battleships and cruisers may only be replaced at the end of 20 years, her smaller craft at the end of 15. And as her present battleships are all more than 20 years old, she is free to carry out a replacement program.

The possibilities within the narrow limits set by the treaty have been exploited with extreme skill and resourcefulness. The limits have not been overstepped by a hair's breadth, but although they were intended to prevent Germany from having a fleet that would be more than a North Sea or Baltic patrol, the Deutschland is so formidable a type as to give Germany a naval preponderance over all the other Baltic powers combined, to influence the construction programs of the great naval powers, and once more to put into Germany's hands that weapon which she used with such terrible effect in the World war—the weapon of commerce raiding.

The new vessel is officially termed an "armored cruiser" (Panzerkreuzer), but she is really more like a battle cruiser than a cruiser in spite of her small size, which has earned for her the nickname of "pocket battleship." Her standard displacement is, as the treaty prescribes, 10,000 tons. Her length, beam and draught are still unrevealed, except that her draught is known to be shallow. She carries six 11-inch, eight 6-inch, four 3.4-inch guns and six 19.7-inch tropedo tubes. Her 11-inch guns are of Krupp manufacture. They fire a projectile weighing 670 pounds at a range of 30,000 yards at an elevation of 60 degrees. They have a patent loading gear which, so it is said, will enable them to fire four rounds a minute each.

Her underwater protection is said to be superior to anything hitherto known. She has a complete belt of armor and two protective decks. Her hull is electrically welded. She carries Diesel engines that are exceptionally light and powerful and weigh only 18 pounds per unit of horse power as compared with 150 per unit, which is the average for the lightest Diesel engines on motor ships. They save her a weight of about 500 tons and give her a cruising radius of 10,000 miles at 20 knots. By economizing fuel she could, so it is contended, cruise 18,000 miles without refueling.

She is designed for a maximum speed of 26 knots, but it is anticipated that she will be able to exceed this figure. She is only the first of her class—the Ersatz Lothringen, Ersatz Braunschweig and Ersatz Elsass (also known as Panzerkreuzer B, C and D) are planned to follow. The first appropriations for the Ersatz Lothringen were voted by the reichstag this year.

It is, of course, possible that the ship will not completely fulfill what is expected of her. She is somewhat of an experiment and there *can be no final judgment until she has made her* trial trips. Only two defects seem to be anticipated as at all possible: Excessive vibration and a low freeboard which will, perhaps, make her rather a wet mount for guns in a high sea. But even if the slight fears relating to these one of the most remarkable and formidable vessels afloat, though also, in proportion to her tonnage, one of the most expensive, for she has cost about $20,000,000.

The influence of the German vessel on the problem of international disarmament is already apparent. She proves that maximum fighting efficiency can be achieved without the huge displacements of the most modern capital ships like the Nelson, with her standard displacement of 33,500 tons. She has brought the ideal size for maximum efficiency down to perhaps 15,000 tons, or, at the most, 20,000 tons.

The great advantage is that she can destroy any other vessel of her own size (the 10,000-ton, 8-inch gun "Washington Treaty" cruiser would be quite helpless in action against her) and with her speed of 26 knots she can run away from capital ships with heavier armament (the *Nelson is designed for a speed of 23 knots*). The only ship that could overhaul her with any ease and be fairly sure of sending her to the bottom is the British battle cruiser Hood (41,200 tons normal displacement), with her trial speed of 32.07 knots and her 15-inch guns.

In darkness or with low visibility the German cruiser could, it is asserted, make surprise attacks on capital ships which could not have been attempted by vessels of her size in the World war. Whether ships will be built in "reply" to her will depend on the course taken by naval disarmament as a whole.

The chief critics of the Deutschland, who include eminent naval experts like Emil Albodt and the late Admiral Galster, hold that the idea of the vessel is based on strategic and political conceptions that are unreal in the world situation as it is now. Armaments are not absolute but relative. Germany's new naval program will increase her relative strength only as long as the other naval powers will allow. If the French were to regard this program as a menace to their security at sea, they could build ships more effective than the Deutschland and readjust the balance in their own favor. In other words, the other naval powers can always "go one better" than Germany, for whom there is a limit fixed by the Treaty of Versailles, whereas for the other powers, although there are limits, there are none as rigid as this. Also, the treaty forbids Germany to replace her vessels before they are 20 years old.

There are probably few Germans who have much faith in the future of international disarmament. But such prospects as there are—so critics of the Deutschland would maintain—can only be diminished by Germany's new naval program. There will not be another disarmament conference in which the Deutschland will not lurk in the background—and perhaps in the foreground. She has started a rivalry in naval armaments in the Baltic sea. For Poland, sea power has now become a matter of serious consideration.

If Germany's own security were increased then the price of impeding the rather problematic progress of disarmament might—from the German point of view—be worth paying. But so far from increasing Germany's security, the Deutschland has decreased it. Hitherto post-war Germany simply did not count on the sea and was not even a potential enemy in naval warfare. Now she is a potential enemy, but also one that can, if necessary, be placed in a position of permanent inferiority by the building programs and naval alliances directed against her.

What makes the arguments for the Deutschland particularly unreal—in the eyes of her critics—is the general character of a prospective war in which Germany might be involved. Such a war would not be decided by operations as slow as the embarkation and disembarkation of troops, or the gradual economic pressure of commerce raiding. A dozen German cities—in the Ruhr, the Rhineland, Saxony and Silesia—are within easy range of French, Czech and Polish heavy artillery and could be swiftly destroyed without any invasion of German soil.

Without heavy artillery, tanks and airplanes, Germany is quite helpless, and the Deutschland, even with her sister ships, does not make her less helpless. Her passenger airplanes might conceivably carry out a few raids in darkness, but they could hardly engage the modern air squadrons of the great powers. To build the Deutschland was, therefore—so the critics say—a waste of money, and a very large sum, too, and thoroughly bad politics as well.

Her champions have won. Natural pride in a wonderful engineering feat has had a good deal to do with their victory.

In any case, the "mystery ship" that has so startled the world is not quite the unmitigated and indubitable terror to Germany's potential enemies and the insuperable defense to Germany herself that her own instrinsic merits as an engineering feat might seem to warrant.

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ARIZONA'S STORY



Ancient Mission of San Xavier del Bac, in Arizona.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

ACROSS Arizona automobile traffic is setting predominantly east now, where it flowed west a few months ago. Much of it comes from California, but to a goodly number of the motorists who have been in quest of milder climates Arizona has been winter home, for it is fast becoming an American Egypt.

Since 1920, Arizona's tourist traffic has grown more than 1,000 per cent. Winter playground hunters are drawn to her ever-multiplying hotels, auto camps and dude ranches. In Phoenix on some winter nights 2,500 people sleep in the auto camps. At Flagstaff, among 51 motor cars parked about a hotel, licenses were counted from 22 different states and two from Canada. By train and auto, more than 200,000 people saw the Grand Canyon in one recent year.

Ten years ago a dozen tourists a day, coming from Tucson down to Nogales, were a crowd of sightseers. Last year close to 15,000 motorcar parties visited this bilingual town that sprawls astride the international border. Since the recent completion of the Southern Pacific railroad line down the Mexican west coast, one may ride from Los Angeles to Mexico City. This puts old Nogales, once but a camping place for Forty-niners, on one of the main railways tying up the two republics—a new channel of north and south tourist travel.

New Grand Canyon Bridge.

One of the highest bridges in the world has been completed recently across the Grand Canyon. One hundred thirty-five miles north of Flagstaff this dizzy structure spans the Colorado. It eliminates the old river crossing, known as Lees Ferry, six miles above its site. Until now the only vehicular way through the Canyon was down a narrow, dangerous mountain road that hugged the face of bluffs, to reach Lees Ferry, set up long ago by Mormons migrating to Arizona from Utah. Except the Mormons, Indians, traders, and trappers, very few travelers have ever passed this way.

Yet this path leads through a region of astounding and rugged beauty. From Flagstaff north it crosses the flaming Painted Desert; then, over the bridge hung like a giant steel spider web spun between precipitous canyon cliffs, past Bryce Canyon, into the Kaibab National Forest and Zion National Park.

Through countless centuries, until this bridge was built, the great gorge barred man from travel north and south.

In all the United States there were no two post offices "so near and yet so far" apart as those on opposite sides of the Grand Canyon of Arizona before this bridge was built. It is only about eleven miles by air line from the post office at Grand Canyon station, Arizona, on the south rim, to Kaibab Forest station, on the north rim. Yet, because it was quicker, mail, before the bridge opened, was sent via California, Nevada, through Utah, down to Cedar, and thence 170 miles by stage or vice versa, between these post offices, a distance of 1,025 miles, though one station can be seen from the other through field glasses!

Arizona's white population, not including Mexicans, has increased by 600 per cent since the Spanish-American war and its wealth has multiplied maybe twenty times. Lonely cow trails are changed to crowded motor lanes, and million-dollar hotels flaunt their splendor where 'dobe huts and desert skies were long man's only shelter.

High Lights of Arizona's Story.

Now, to see modern Arizona whole, look hastily at its map spot and at high lights in its astounding past.

Under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, the United States acquired land only as far south as the Gila river; by the Gadsden Purchase, in 1854, it received the rest of that terra incognita later called Arizona territory.

A few studious Americans, delving in early Spanish chronicles, learned that explorers like Cabeza de Vaca and Coronado, and early missionaries like Father Kino had found here "rivers with banks three leagues high" and mines rich enough to yield a silver nugget so heavy that two mules were lashed together to carry it! From beaver trappers, too, who had ventured down the Colorado, tales of Arizona's scenic wonders, and especially of its warlike Apaches, had been brought back. But to most Americans practically nothing was known of Arizona; it was too hard of access.

One early delegate to congress reached Washington by way of Panama and is said to have collected $7,000 in mileage! This same delegate, years later, set up a sun-worship cult in Arizona.

To give Arizona a seaport, Mr. Gadsden's own plan was to take in part of Sonora, down to Guaymas. This would have provided a port on the Gulf of California, which might have shifted the whole economic and immigration history of Arizona and probably of northwest Mexico, too. But this plan was not approved; Uncle Sam found himself with a remote, unexplored savage land, hard to reach. So, instead of our "American Egypt" having a seaport on its border, it remains a landlocked region of long rail hauls.

This inaccessibility, the character of the country itself, and its savage inhabitants kept Arizona for decades the most backward of all our territories.

Buying Arizona was folly, Eastern people said; its arid wastes were useless. Yet surveys began to show that, for all its evil deserts, it had big rich spots of much value; also, now that it belonged to us, we were free to make roads across it, to tie up Texas with southern California.

Nearly Isolated for Years.

Yet for twenty years after the Gadsden purchase Arizona communicated with the outside world largely by water. Ships ran from San Francisco to the mouth of the Colorado river, via the Mexican ports of Mazatlan, La Paz, and Guaymas.

A semi-monthly mail and passenger stage line was started in 1857 from San Antonio to San Diego; but at times it cost the government $65 to carry each letter! A year later the historic Butterfield stages began running between St. Louis and San Francisco. An early writer says: "This was one of the grand achievements of the age, to span the continent by a semi-weekly line of stages, under bonds to perform, by sole power of horseflesh, a trip of nearly 2,500 miles within the schedule of 25 days."

It was the trek of people from the South to the West after the Civil war that began to give Arizona population. Previous to that, white men saw little of it, except the regions about Tucson, the Gila Bend, and Yuma, which lay along the Forty-niners trails.

Today passengers on fast trains through Arizona complain if the shower in the club car is not cool, or if the barber's razor is dull. Getting "laid out" for two hours at a pace like Tubac with a broken engine is called hardship.

Arizona really began to grow up with the development of her mines by Americans.

Future Seems Assured.

Fears that when mines were worked out Arizona might decline in wealth and population have been allayed since the World war. There are two reasons: First, the increase of farm settlers under new irrigation projects; second, discovery of ways to mine and smelt copper at lower cost.

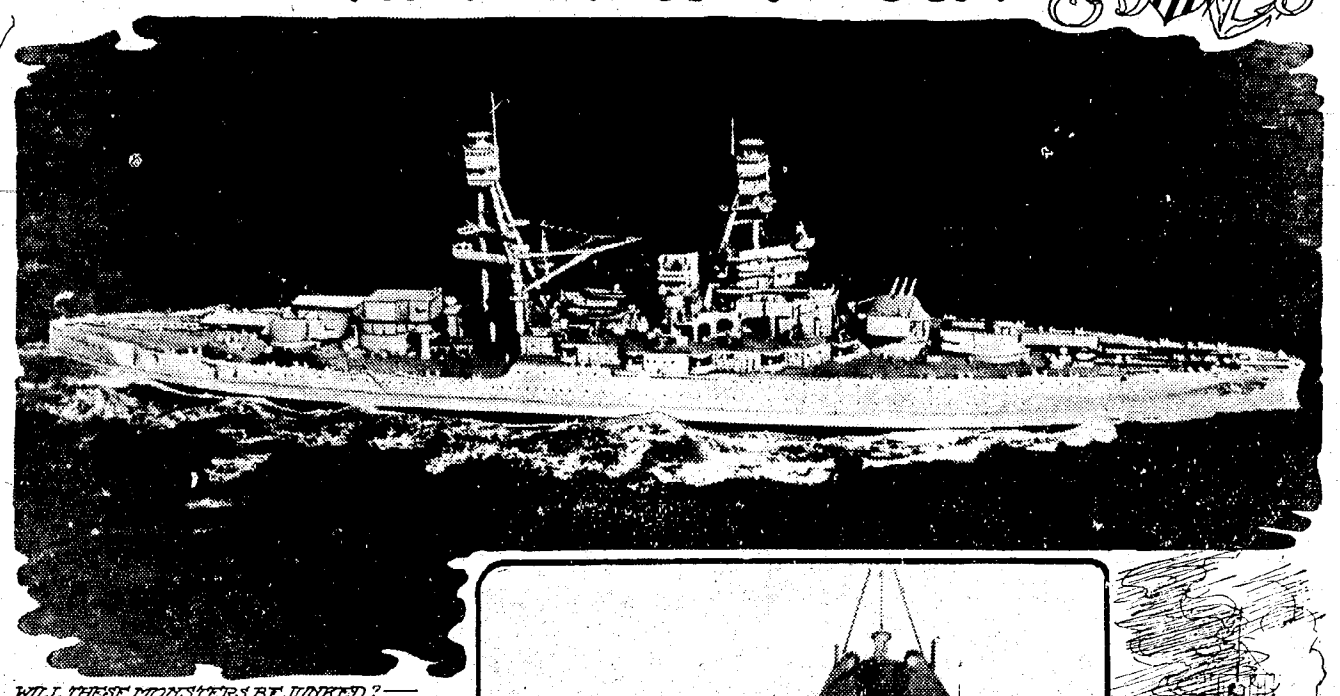
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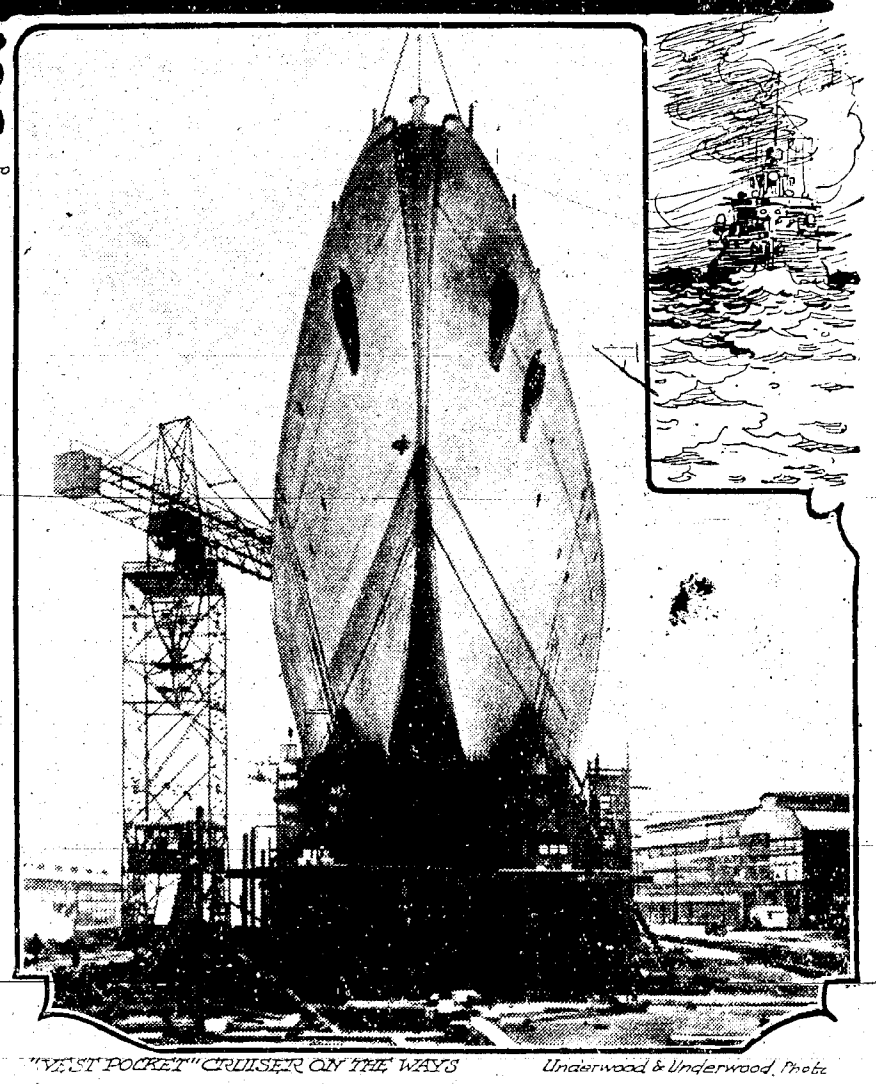
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Today there is the great Yuma project; *the big new dams at Horse Mesa* and Mormon Flat, and the new multiple-dome Coolidge dam on the Gila river, near San Carlos. The last-named stands in a box canyon, eighty miles above the lands it waters. At present about 4,400 Pima Indian farmers, with 50,000 acres, are the chief beneficiaries. But, to make the project practical economically, it also waters an equal area owned by white farmers near Florence and Casa Grande.

"Vest Pocket" Cruiser New Naval Threat



WILL THESE MONSTERS BE JUNKED?—U.S.S. PENNSYLVANIA ©International Photo



"VEST POCKET" CRUISER ON THE WAYS Underwood & Underwood, Photo

By JOHN D. GRANT

THE naval powers of Europe are frankly bothered over Germany's latest addition to its navy, the "mystery" ship or "vest pocket" cruiser, Deutschland, recently launched at Kiel.

The cruiser, which has taken 32 months to build at a cost of $20,000,000, is admitted by French experts to be the greatest small fighting ship ever built. There are many pessimistic experts in the French naval staff who insist that ton for ton the Deutschland will greatly surpass the new 23,333-ton London treaty cruisers France is to build.

The new lightweight engines in the Deutschland, which have been brought down in weight to 18 pounds per horse power unit, have no equal in any other navy and the advantage of the German warship lies in the fact that, fitted with such engines, it can outspeed any other ship in a long cruise. That makes it particularly dangerous as a raider along the commerce sea lanes of the world.

Even among its newest cruisers, Great Britain has nothing to compare to the Deutschland. France and Italy, each allowed two 23,333-ton cruisers under the recent agreement, may develop something its equal, but the superior tonnage will make the French and Italian ships twice the targets.

One of the most striking features of the Deutschland is the fact that the ship's new 28-centimeter guns are able to fire three times the weight of ammunition of similar guns of the old fleet. This, coupled with the guns' range of almost 30 miles, the greater speed and ease of manoeuvering, greatly increases the military value of the ship. Close to 20 anti-aircraft guns and special fog creating apparatus help protect the ship from air attack.

The ship has relatively small draft, enabling her to sail in shallow waters where submarines cannot follow. At the same time her ability to sail in shallow waters increases her value for coastal defense, which is of prime importance, for the Germans want the ship to defend East Prussia, which was cut off from the motherland by the Polish corridor.

Whether the Deutschland will fulfill all expectations of the German naval authorities will be determined by time. Nevertheless, the "vest pocket" cruiser is a threat to all other warships and a matter of deep concern to every naval power.

Under Article 181 of the peace treaty Germany's naval forces are limited to six battleships, six light cruisers, twelve destroyers, and twelve torpedo boats. These units may, under Article 190, be replaced by "armored ships" not exceeding 10,000 tons, light cruisers not exceeding 6,000 tons, destroyers not exceeding 800 tons and torpedo boats not exceeding 200 tons. Her battleships and cruisers may only be replaced at the end of 20 years, her smaller craft at the end of 15. And as her present battleships are all more than 20 years old, she is free to carry out a replacement program.

The possibilities within the narrow limits set by the treaty have been exploited with extreme skill and resourcefulness. The limits have not been overstepped by a hair's breadth, but although they were intended to prevent Germany from having a fleet that would be more than a North Sea or Baltic patrol, the Deutschland is so formidable a type as to give Germany a naval preponderance over all the other Baltic powers combined, to influence the construction programs of the great naval powers, and once more to put into Germany's hands that weapon which she used with such terrible effect in the World war—the weapon of commerce raiding.

The new vessel is officially termed an "armored cruiser" (Panzerkreuzer), but she is really more like a battle cruiser than a cruiser in spite of her small size, which has earned for her the nickname of "pocket battleship." Her standard displacement is, as the treaty proscribes, 10,000 tons. Her length, beam and draught are still unrevealed, except that her draught is known to be shallow. She carries six 11-inch, eight 6-inch, four 3.4-inch guns and six 19.7 inch torpedo tubes. Her 11-inch guns are of Krupp manufacture. They fire a projectile weighing 670 pounds at a range of 30,000 yards at an elevation of 60 degrees. They have a patent loading gear which, so it is said, will enable them to fire four rounds a minute each.

Her underwater protection is said to be superior to anything hitherto known. She has a complete belt of armor and two protective decks. Her hull is electrically welded. She carries Diesel engines that are exceptionally light and powerful and weigh only 18 pounds per unit of horse power as compared with 150 per unit, which is the average for the lightest diesel engines on motor ships. They save her a weight of about 5,000 tons and give her a cruising radius of 10,000 miles at 20 knots. By economizing speed she could, so it is contended, cruise 18,000 miles without refueling.

She is designed for a maximum speed of 24 knots, but it is anticipated that she will be able to exceed this figure. She is only the first of her class—the Ersatz Lothringen, Ersatz Braunschweig and Ersatz Elsass (also known as Panzerkreuzer B, C and D) are planned to follow. The first appropriations for the Ersatz Lothringen were voted by the reichstag this year.

It is, of course, possible that the ship will not completely fulfill what is expected of her. She is somewhat of an experiment and there can be no final judgment until she has made her trial trips. Only two defects seem to be anticipated as at all possible: Excessive vibration and a low freeboard which will, perhaps, make her rather a wet mount for guns in a high sea. But even if the slight fears relating to these one of the most remarkable and formidable vessels afloat, though also, in proportion to her tonnage, one of the most expensive, for she has cost about $20,000,000.

The influence of the German vessel on the problem of international disarmament is already apparent. She proves that maximum fighting efficiency can be achieved without the huge displacements of the most modern capital ships like the Nelson, with her standard displacement of 33,500 tons. She has brought the ideal size for maximum efficiency down to perhaps 15,000 tons, or, at the most, 20,000 tons.

The great advantage is that she can destroy any other vessel of her own size (the 10,000-ton, 8-inch gun "Washington Treaty" cruiser would be quite helpless in action against her) and with her speed of 26 knots she can run away from capital ships with heavier armament (the Nelson is designed for a speed of 23 knots). The only ship that could overhaul her with any ease and be fairly sure of sending her to the bottom is the British battle cruiser Hood (41,200 tons normal displacement), with her trial speed of 32.07 knots and her 15-inch guns.

In darkness or with low visibility the German cruiser could, it is asserted, make surprise attacks on capital ships which could not have been attempted by vessels of her size in the World war. Whether ships will be built in "reply" to her will depend on the course taken by naval disarmament as a whole.

The chief critics of the Deutschland, who include eminent naval experts like Emil Albodt and the late Admiral Galster, hold that the idea of the vessel is based on strategic and political conceptions that are unreal in the world situation as it is now. Armaments are not absolute but relative. Germany's new naval program will increase her relative strength only as long as the other naval powers will allow. If the French were to regard this program as a menace to their security at sea, they could build ships more effective than the Deutschland and readjust the balance in their own favor. In other words, the other naval powers can always "go one better" than Germany, for whom there is a limit fixed by the Treaty of Versailles, whereas for the other powers, although there are limits, there are none as rigid as this. Also, the treaty forbids Germany to replace her vessels before they are 20 years old.

There are probably few Germans who have much faith in the future of international disarmament. But such prospects as there are—so critics of the Deutschland would maintain—can only be diminished by Germany's new naval program. There will not be another disarmament conference in which the Deutschland will not lurk in the background and perhaps in the foreground. She has started a rivalry in naval armaments in the Baltic sea. For Poland, sea power has now become a matter of serious consideration.

If Germany's own security were increased thereby the price of impeding the rather problematic progress of disarmament might—from the German point of view—be worth paying. But so far from increasing Germany's security, the Deutschland has decreased it. Hitherto post-war Germany simply did not count on the sea and was not even a potential enemy in naval warfare. Now she is a potential enemy, but also one that can, if necessary, be placed in a position of permanent inferiority by the building programs and naval alliances directed against her.

What makes the arguments for the Deutschland particularly unreal—in the eyes of her critics—is the general character of a prospective war in which Germany might be involved. Such a war would not be decided by operations as slow as the embarkation and disembarkation of troops, or the gradual economic pressure of commerce raiding. A dozen German cities in the Ruhr, the Rhineland, Saxony and Silesia are within easy range of French, Czech and Polish heavy artillery and could be swiftly destroyed without any invasion of German soil.

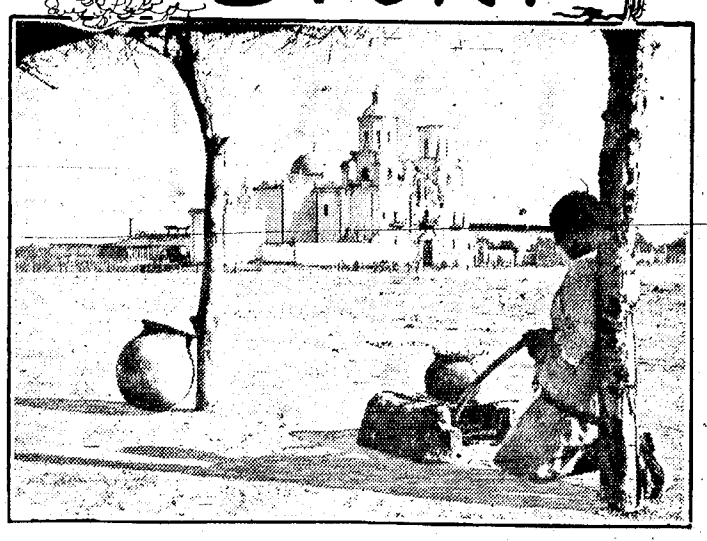
Without heavy artillery, tanks and airplanes Germany is quite helpless, and the Deutschland, even with her sister ships, does not make her less helpless. Her passenger airplanes might conceivably carry out a few raids in darkness, but they could hardly engage the modern air squadrons of the great powers. To build the Deutschland was, therefore—so the critics say—a waste of money, and a very large sum, too, and thoroughly bad politics as well.

Her champions have won. Natural pride in a wonderful engineering feat has had a good deal to do with their victory.

In any case, the "mystery ship" that has so startled the world is not quite the unmitigated and indubitable terror to Germany's potential enemies and the insuperable defense to Germany herself that her own intrinsic merits as an engineering feat might seem to warrant.

(© by Western Newspaper Union.)

ARIZONA'S STORY



Ancient Mission of San Xavier del Bac, in Arizona.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

ACROSS Arizona automobile traffic is setting predominantly east now, where it flowed west a few months ago. Much of it comes from California, but to a goodly number of the motorists who have been in quest of milder climates Arizona has been winter home, for it is fast becoming an American Egypt.

Since 1920, Arizona's tourist traffic has grown more than 1,000 per cent. Winter playground hunters are drawn to her ever-multiplying hotels, auto camps and dude ranches. In Phoenix on some winter nights 2,500 people sleep in the auto camps. At Flagstaff, among 51 motor cars parked about a hotel, licenses were counted from 22 different states and two from Canada. By train and auto, more than 200,000 people saw the Grand Canyon in one recent year.

Ten years ago a dozen tourists a day, coming from Tucson down to Nogales, were a crowd of sightseers. Last year close to 15,000 motorcar parties visited this bilingual town that sprawls astride the international border. Since the recent completion of the Southern Pacific railroad line down the Mexican west coast, one may ride from Los Angeles to Mexico City. This puts old Nogales, once but a camping place for Forty-niners, on one of the main railways tying up the two republics—a new channel of north and south tourist travel.

New Grand Canyon Bridge.

One of the highest bridges in the world has been completed recently across the Grand Canyon. One hundred thirty-five miles north of Flagstaff this dizzy structure spans the Colorado. It eliminates the old river crossing, known as Lees Ferry, six miles above its site. Until now the only vehicular way through the Canyon was down a narrow, dangerous mountain road that hugged the face of bluffs, to reach Lees Ferry, set up long ago by Mormons migrating to Arizona from Utah. Except the Mormons, Indians, traders, and trappers, very few travelers have ever passed this way.

Yet this path leads through a region of astounding and rugged beauty. From Flagstaff north it crosses the flaming Painted Desert; then, over the bridge hung like a giant steel spider web spun between precipitous canyon cliffs, past Bryce Canyon, into the Kaibab National Forest and Zion National Park.

Through countless centuries, until this bridge was built, the great gorge barred man from travel north and south.

In all the United States there were no two post offices "so near and yet so far" apart as those on opposite sides of the Grand Canyon of Arizona before this bridge was built. It is only about eleven miles by air line from the post office at Grand Canyon station, Arizona, on the south rim, to Kaibab Forest station, on the north rim. Yet, because it was quicker, mail, before the bridge opened, was sent via California, Nevada, through Utah, down to Cedar, and thence 170 miles by stage or vice versa, between these post offices, a distance of 1,025 miles, though one station can be seen from the other through field glasses!

Arizona's white population, not including Mexicans, has increased by 600 per cent since the Spanish-American war and its wealth has multiplied maybe twenty times. Lonely cow trails are changed to crowded motor lanes, and million-dollar hotels flaunt their splendor where 'dobe huts and desert skies were long man's only shelter.

High Lights of Arizona's Story.

Now, to see modern Arizona whole, look hastily at its map spot and at high lights in its astounding past.

Under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, the United States acquired land only as far south as the Gila river; by the Gadsden Purchase, in 1854, it received the rest of that terra incognita later called Arizona territory.

A few studious Americans, delving in early Spanish chronicles, learned that explorers like Cabeza de Vaca and Coronado, and early missionaries like Father Kino had found here "rivers with banks three leagues high" and mines rich enough to yield a silver nugget so heavy that two mules were lashed together to carry it! From beaver trappers, too, who had ventured down the Colorado, tales of Arizona's scenic wonders, and especially of its warlike Apaches, had been brought back. But to most Americans practically nothing was known of Arizona; it was too hard of access.

One early delegate to congress reached Washington by way of Panama and is said to have collected $7,000 in mileage! This same delegate, years later, set up a sun-worship cult in Arizona.

To give Arizona a seaport, Mr. Gadsden's own plan was to take in part of Sonora, down to Guaymas. This would have provided a port on the Gulf of California, which might have shifted the whole economic and immigration history of Arizona and probably of northwest Mexico, too. But this plan was not approved; Uncle Sam found himself with a remote, unexplored savage land, hard to reach. So, instead of our "American Egypt" having a seaport on its border, it remains a landlocked region of long rail hauls.

This inaccessibility, the character of the country itself, and its savage inhabitants kept Arizona for decades the most backward of all our territories.

Buying Arizona was folly, Eastern people said; its arid wastes were useless. Yet surveys began to show that, for all its evil deserts, it had big rich spots of much value; also, now that it belonged to us, we were free to make roads across it, to tie up Texas with southern California.

Nearly Isolated for Years.

Yet for twenty years after the Gadsden purchase Arizona communicated with the outside world largely by water. Ships ran from San Francisco to the mouth of the Colorado river, via the Mexican ports of Mazatlan, La Paz, and Guaymas.

A semi-monthly mail and passenger stage line was started in 1857 from San Antonio to San Diego; but at times it cost the government $65 to carry each letter! A year later the historic Butterfield stages began running between St. Louis and San Francisco. An early writer says: "This was one of the grand achievements of the age, to span the continent by a semi-weekly line of stages, under bonds to perform, by sole power of horseflesh, a trip of nearly 2,500 miles within the schedule of 25 days."

It was the trek of people from the South to the West after the Civil war that began to give Arizona population. Previous to that, white men saw little of it, except the regions about Tucson, the Gila Bend, and Yuma, which lay along the Forty-niners trails.

Today passengers on fast trains through Arizona complain if the showers in the club car is not cool, or if the barber's razor is dull. Getting "laid out" for two hours at a pace like Tubac with a broken engine is called hardship.

Arizona really began to grow up with the development of her mines by Americans.

Future Seems Assured.

Fears that when mines were worked out Arizona might decline in wealth and population have been allayed since the World war. There are two reasons: First, the increase of farm settlers under new irrigation projects; second, discovery of ways to mine and smelt copper at lower cost.

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PENINSULA

(Edited by Mrs. E Hayden)

Mrs. Fred Wurn accompanied her daughter, Mrs. Elwood Cyr of Boyne City to Charlevoix Monday morning.

Orval Bennett of Honey Slope farm is the first one to begin haying. He started Saturday.

L. E. Phillips of Boyne City and a party of friends visited his farm on the Peninsula, also the Fire Tower Sunday afternoon.

A good many from here attended the Commencement exercises in Boyne City, Thursday and Friday evenings.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Weise and Ted Howie of Boyne City called on Geo. Jarman at Gravel Hill Sunday p. m.

Rev. and Mrs. Holton and family of Boyne City and Mr. and Mrs. Billy Frank and son, of Advance spent Friday evening at Cherry Hill with the D. D. Tibbits family.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wurn of Boyne City spent part of last week and over Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wurn.

Highway Comm'r, Elmer Faust of Mountain Ash farm had a crew of men and teams repairing the road to the Will Sanderson and Claud Myers farms last week and this week.

A delightful and much needed rain visited this section Saturday evening.

Peoples' Wants

MUNNIMAKERS

Notices of Lost, Wanted, For Sale, For Rent, etc., in this Column is 25 cents for one insertion for 25 words or less. Initials count as one word and compound words count as two words. Above this number of words a charge of one cent a word will be made for the first insertion and one-half cent for subsequent insertions, with a minimum charge of 15 cents. These rates are for cash only. Ten cents extra per insertion if charged.

WANTED

WANTED—Hay and Chickens.—C. J. MALPASS. 40-tf

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—My Farm, 8½ miles southeast of East Jordan, or will trade for house and lot in East Jordan.—ALVA DAVIS, 107 Maple St., East Jordan. 25x4

FOR SALE—Forty acres of good land with small dwelling, six miles southwest of East Jordan in Echo Township. Taken on lein. Will sell cheap. Write or call FLOYD DAVIS, phone 38, Mancelona. 19x6

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

OWING TO THE PRESENT CONDITIONS, we have been forced to repossess and store a complete four room outfit of Furniture, which has been used such a short time it cannot be told from new furniture. This outfit sold originally for $975 and has an unpaid balance on the contract of $323.00. This outfit includes a three-piece Mohair Living Room Suite, Junior Lamp, Bridge Lamp, Occasional Table, 9x12 heavy seamless Rug, End Table, eight-piece genuine walnut Dinig Room Suite, 9x12 Dining Room Rug, four-piece late design walnut Bedroom Suite, double deck coil springs, Kitchen Cabinet and five-piece Breakfast Suite. Will re-cover dining room chairs and will enamel the Breakfast suite to suit the purchaser. Can be bought for the balance due on contract of $323.00. Will deliver free of charge any place in Michigan for a down payment of $50.00 or will store free of charge until needed for a deposit of $10.00. Write at once or telephone 9-3436 Grand Rapids collect.—CHAFFEE BROS. FURNITURE CO., 106-118 South Division Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich. 25-2

FOR RENT—My Home, corner of Fourth and Esterly Sts.—MRS. G. A. BELL, East Jordan. 25-1

FOR SALE— Registered Guernsey Bull, Milch Cows, Mowing Machine, Hay Rake, 120 feet hay rope, Hay Fork.—GEORGE NELSON, Route 3, East Jordan. 24-6x

FOR SALE — Cabbage, Peppers, Zinnas, Snapdraggon plants. Will also have cut flowers this summer. 2 and 1 inch Lumber. Farm for sale.—MRS. JAMES VOTRUBA. 24-2

MUST SACRIFICE—$450 Artemis Mahogany Player Piano for balance of contract due of $73.00 plus storage. $695.00 Story & Clark Oak Player Piano for balance due on contract of $125.00. Rolls and benches go with these pianos. These pianos are guaranteed to be in A-1 condition and will be delivered free of charge anywhere in Michigan. Telephone 9-3436 Grand Rapids collect, or write CHAFFEE BROS., FURNITURE CO., 106-118 South Division Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich. 25-2

REPAIRS for Everything at C. J. MALPASS HDWE. CO. 28-tf

The fruit inspectors from M. S. C., were in this section inspecting the raspberries, Friday.

F. H. Wangeman had the misfortune to have a whole large field of corn so badly injured by the fertilizer burning the seed that it had to be all dragged up and re-planted.

Jim and Bob Willson of Mountain Dist., motored to Howell, Friday, to visit their sister, who is at the TB Sanatorium.

A. B. Nicloy of Sunny Slope farm sit on the Board of Review at the home of Supervisor, Will Sanderson, Monday and Tuesday.

Bean planting is finished, very nearly everything is planted now and a good deal of cultivating is already done.

A very nice crowd gathered for a party at Star schoolhouse Saturday evening. All had a fine time with a bountiful lunch.

Quite a large delegation from Peninsula attended the Odd Fellows Memorial service at East Jordan, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bogart and son, Clare, of Boyne City, Mrs. Marie Walters of Houghton, and Mr. and Mrs. Orval Bennett and family made up a dinner party with Mr. and Mrs. Joel Bennett at Honey Slope farm, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joel Sutton and Miss Christobel Sutton of Afton, Mrs. Bert Price and Mrs. Herb. Sutton of Ontonagon, U. P., were guests of the Charles Healey family, Sunday.

Mrs. Caroline Loomis went to Higgins Lake, Tuesday, to spend a week with Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Winkler at their summer cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Elton Jarman of Old Mission made a short visit at his fathers, Geo. Jarman, Saturday. He brought up Jack Conyer who will stay for some time with his aunt, Mrs. Mercy Woerful in East Jordan.

Mrs. Will Scott and daughter, Marjorie, who recently returned to their home near Mountain schoolhouse, after an extended visit in different places, visited the Charles Healey family, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Castelle, nee Beatrice Healey, and Miss Doris Healey and Miss Dorothy Button of Lansing called on the Charles Healey family Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Faust and family of Mountain Ash farm called on the Jim Zitka family on the west side of S[illegible] Arm Lake.

Oscar Wangeman of Detroit is visiting his son, Frank H. Wangeman and family.

The East Jordan Consolidated School closed Friday with various picnics of the different grades. The sixth grade picniced at Whiting Park, the seventh grade to Young's State Park by bus, the ninth grade to Young's State Park by private cars. the eighth grade had their picnic on Thursday. The other grades had picnics at different places.

Daniel Reich of Lone Ash farm joined the graduating class in East Jordan bright and early Saturday morning, when the whole class took a bus for Mullet Lake for a few days outing before taking up their various occupations for the summer.

The Misses Alice and Doris Russell and Pauline Loomis joined the 9th grade Home Economics class in East Jordan Saturday morning where the whole class went by school bus to Traverse City for a day's outing.

A good many from the Peninsula attended the graduating exercises in East Jordan both Thursday and Friday evenings.

C. G. Waterson of Grand Rapids was through this section last week inspecting the risks for the Mutual Fire Insurance of Flint.

Mr. Wilton of Charlotte was on the Peninsula, Wednesday, taking orders for family Bibles.

Mrs. Earl Walters of Houghton arrived Friday for a few weeks' visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Bennett at Honey Slope farm, and other relatives.

Nearly every legal voter turned out to the School Election at the East Jordan Consolidated School, Monday June 8th. The country was more largely represented than the city at the school meeting in the evening.

Mr. McPhee of Ellsworth has been substituting at Whiting Park Fire Tower the past week while the regular attendant, Billy Hamilton of Boyne City was substituting at Headquarters in Boyne City while the regulars there were on other duty. Mr. Hamilton came on duty Sunday.

EVELINE

(Edited by Mrs. Walter Clark)

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Boyd of Hazel Park visited over the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Harnden. Also Mrs. Fred Harnden and little daughter accompanied them here.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kiser and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Tom Kiser and children spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Harnden.

George Whaling spent Sunday at Joe Whitfields.

Mrs. A. Hutton was a caller at Joe Whitfields, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Clark and children called on friends in East Jordan, Sunday.

Edna May and Mable Clark both received a prize at Sunday School for being present the most number of Sundays in the past two months.

It's a long lane that has no turning, but that is no reason for you to take a curve before you see it.

Grain Rusts Formed by Natural Crossing

New Importance Given to Barberry Eradication.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)—WNU Service.

The reason certain rust-resistant varieties of wheat and rye lose their resistance to stem rust is that new hybrid forms of rust constantly arise.

Dr. Moses N. Levine and Dr. Ralph U. Cotter, pathologists of the United States Department of Agriculture, suspected that new rust forms were originating by the interbreeding of old forms and were overstepping the bounds of resistance of certain so-called resistant varieties of both wheat and rye not formerly damaged by either parent rust. The reaction of this hybrid was almost identical with that of a rust, described in 1911 and scientifically termed Puccinia graminis Hordei, which, the scientists now assume, originated by a similar process of hybridization in nature.

The discovery gives new importance to barberry eradication throughout the wheat belt, for it is while the rust spores inhabit the barberry leaf that various strains interbreed and create new hybrids. For many years it has been common knowledge that stem rust survives in northern wheat-growing regions only by means of the stage produced on barberry bushes. In warmer regions rust can survive without barberry bushes. It now becomes evident that no plant breeder can be sure his new variety of wheat or rye will remain resistant to rust in the presence of barberry bushes on which new hybrid forms of rust may arise.

Care of Young Turkeys Is of Much Importance

When the poults are very young the hen should be placed in an enclosure made over four boards a foot wide and twelve or fourteen feet long set on edge and well nailed together to prevent falling. In a week the little turks will learn the call of the hen and not be so likely to follow moving objects and thereby become chilled. When the hen is first turned out, care must be exercised not to let her go to a branch or get in swampy land. Until poults are six or eight days old, they seem to relish and to grow on rolled oats and chopped grass or soy bean leaves. They should have all the clean sour milk they will drink. After ten days they may be gradually given cottage cheese, dry bread crumbs and wheat bran. A change of feed for turkeys should always be made by mixing with a former food or they may refuse to eat enough to keep up the growth of body so important to combat disease.

If turks are to be allowed to range at an early age, they may be turned into a pasture field where the grass is short and it is dry. They soon follow the mother hen and in a few days they will come up for food at any regular time. They always come in before night if they find food waiting.

Cattle Feeding Has No Definite or Set Rules

Cattle feeding is a business that does not adapt itself to any definite rules. About the only thing that is certain is that conditions change. Because Farmer Jones did it this way, or that way, with success, is not sufficient reason for assuming that his plan will repeat on his farm or your farm.

To be a successful cattle feeder, learn all you can about the business from different sources, and then fit these different factors into your own farm conditions as best you can. Nobody knows what the future market will be. On a rising market it is well to have your neighbor's corn in your cattle, but on a mean market too much of the other fellow's corn may ruin the feeder.

FARM NOTES

Call upon your grocer to save you a few shallow boxes for seed flats.

* * *

One dollar invested in 18 per cent bulk superphosphate to mix with manure can be counted on to return from $5 to $8 in increased crops.

* * *

Try some pole beans this year as a space economizer. One pole occupies little more space than one hill of bush beans and gives a vastly greater supply of beans.

* * *

When the horses are allowed one feed a day of good alfalfa or clover hay, with all the other roughage they will eat, no grain will be required until the last few weeks before spring work begins.

* * *

Corn silage, up to ten or fifteen pounds per day, is good for horses. It should be fed with some good hay, however. Moldy silage must be avoided as it is poisonous to horses and frequently causes death.

* * *

Plant a better string bean this year than you did last if last year's showed any signs of strings. There are real stringless string beans now. Look over the catalogues of reliable seed houses. They will tell you.

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With feed scarce in many sections and grain costs relatively high coupled with the unsatisfactory cattle market, there may be a tendency for feeders to cut their feeding period short rather than lengthen it.

WILSON NOWLAND

(Edited by Miss G. M. Nowland)

Richard Lewis of East Jordan was a caller on Nowland Hill Wednesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stanek Sr., and family visited her brother, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rebec last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Walden and Will Stanek and children of East Jordan were Sunday guests at the home of their brother, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stanek Jr.

Mrs. Jennie Nachazel and children, and her brother, Ralph Josefek were Tuesday evening callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Stanek.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Strong and her mother, Mrs. Mattie Miles visited Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bechtoit of Harbor Springs, Sunday.

Supt. A. J. Duncanson, W. P. Porter of East Jordan, and two other men were calling on prospective people in favor of Consolidation of Schools, Monday afternoon.

George Nowland visited a Boyne City High schoolmate, B. J. Ellis of Walloon Lake, Sunday.

Chapter one of the Presbyterian Ladies Aid met with Mrs. Arvilla Coykendall Wednesday afternoon at her farm home on the Pleasant Valley Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Wilson of Echo visited the Savage family, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Loyal Barber and son of Hitchcock visited his uncle, Herman Barber, and called on other relatives, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hans Johnson with son, Irwin, and daughter, Mabel, of Elk Rapids visited their daughter, Mrs. Will Korthase, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Fuller left for Detroit, Wednesday, where he will enter a hospital for an operation.

Mr. and Mrs George Jaquays and family moved to the farm home last Monday from East Jordan. That evening, Mrs. Jaquays stepped on a nail, causing her a number of trips to Petoskey for treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Vanderwood and Cliff Zimmerman of Muskegon visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Zimmerman recently.

George LeValley received a visit from his granddaughter, Hatta and husband this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Babcock and sons of Jordan Twp., spent Sunday evening with her sister, Mrs. C. M. Nowland.

Miss Viola Garberson of Boyne City, and her sister, Mrs. George Dansmmer of Louisanna visited their aunts, Mrs. Chas. Hott and Mrs. Sarah Hudkins a few days last week.

James St. John and Mr. and Mrs. Harley Nelson and son of near Kalamazoo visited Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Brace last week.

Mrs. Alice Hodgskin of Petoskey, and Mrs. Nellie Harris of Beaver Island spent Tuesday with Mrs. Mattie Miles and daughter, Mrs. Clyde Strong.

H. J. Korthase made a business trip to Ann Arbor last week.

The M. E. Ladies Aid of Boyne City met with Mrs. Lee Miller at her farm home last Wednesday afternoon

Miss Olive Tompkins is visiting relatives in Kalkaska this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Behling Sr., with son, Harry and wife were Sunday dinner guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stenke of Legion Lodge on Intermediate Lake.

ECHO

(Edited by Mrs. Denzil Wilson)

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Bartholomew visited at the home of her sister, Mrs. Joe Rebec, Sunday.

Avery Wilson was a caller at Elmer Murrays, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Merle Thompson of East Jordan visited at Mr. and Mrs. Denzil Wilsons last Tuesday.

Mrs. John Bennett and Mrs. V. Bartholomew called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Murray Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Avery Wilson and sons came from Lansing Saturday and plan to make their home in Pleasant Valley this summer.

Miss Hazel Walker visited her mother, Mrs. Emma Walker near Intermediate Lake, Sunday.

Conservation Meeting at the Benoit schoolhouse has been postponed until July 19th.

About fifty attended the party at Joseph Provo's Saturday night. The evening was spent dancing and all enjoyed a wonderful time.

Mr. and Mrs. Avery Wilson and sons, Basil and Freeman of Pleasant Valley visited her sister, Mrs. Wm. Derenzy and family, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Volorous Bartholomew and children were callers at Wm. Derenzys, Sunday.

The Wm. Spence farm home in Pleasant Valley was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. Some of the furniture was saved. Clifford Spence and boys were living there.

Wm. Derenzy was a caller at John Schroeders, Monday evening.

Mae Richards of East Jordan spent the week end at her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Kidder.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. Avery Wilson of Pleasant Valley and Clifford Spence were callers at Elmer Murrays Tuesday evening.

Clifford Spence and boys are tenting on Wm. Derenzys farm since the fire.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Murray and Harold Henderson were callers at Wm. Hennings, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Denzil Wilson and children called on Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Bartholomew Sunday evening.

Mr. Manley, the Zanol man was in our neighborhood, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Bolser visited his brother, Ben Bolser and family, Sunday.

The Main Requirement

Maud—Let's start a secret society.

Alice—All right. I heard a lot of secrets at the bridge party this afternoon.

Tell any citizen about your ailment and he will give you a sure remedy.

Any East Jordan husband can tell you who bosses his home, but he might try to lie to you.

"Mrs. Jones Had On a Wonderful New Dress"

THE Mrs. Jones we're talking about is the sort of woman who, in spite of only moderate means, is always well dressed . . . whose home is furnished with exquisite, though not extravagant, taste . . . whose table is frequently graced with some appetizing new food product . . . whose housekeeping equipment, kitchen requisites, all seem to have been chosen with rare good judgment.

Mrs. Jones is an observant woman. A well-informed woman. A keen judge of values. A careful buyer. She reads the advertisements in her favorite newspaper.

Whatever is new or improved is the realm of merchandise, Mrs. Jones most likely knows all about it. She reads the advertisements.

Whatever store is putting on an unusual sale, Mrs. Jones has probably heard about it. She reads the advertisements.

Are you Mrs. Jones? Or a woman like her?

To get the newest, the best and the most for your money . . . read the advertisements.